The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5660. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Receipts and Expenditures in 1868-69 Compared.

An Exhibit of the Savings in the First Quarter.

A Canadian Annexationist at the Capital.

A Railway at War with the City.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE LATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury, having resolved that all the requirements of the law concerning the management of the Treasury, shall be fully complied with, has caused to be prepared and printed the following full and complete exhibit of the receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ending Sept. 30 last, in accordance with the act of 1846:

Receipts from Revenues.

Customs		$52,598,921 86
Internal revenue		47,926,352 51
Public lands		893,864 08
Miscellaneous sources, premiums on sales of coin		3,243,583 64
Fees from United States Consuls		141,674 62
Storage, rent, labor, &c., at Custom Houses		87,760 81
Fines, penalties and forfeitures for violation of the Customs laws		96,381 62
Fees on letters patent		166,530 12
Tax on circulation, deposits, &c., of national banks		2,893,946 56
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies		127,343 12
Homestead and other land fees		125,652 41
Steamboat fees		53,280 58
Loans—Fractional currency issued in excess of redemption		810,457 10
Unenumerated sources		476,329 59
Total receipts from revenues		$109,642,079 12
From repayments by disbursing officers of moneys advanced, civil and miscellaneous		$163,995 28
War Department		1,546,130 50
Navy Department		520,877 52
Indians and pensions		230,848 04
Interest on the public debt		91,797 10
Total		$2,553,648 44
Total receipts from revenues and repayments		$112,195,727 56

Expenditures—Civil and Miscellaneous.

Internal revenue		$2,138,231 27
Customs		4,036,556 61
Quarterly salaries		118,035 48
Lands, courts, &c.		1,181,793 11
Public buildings, grounds, &c., under the War Department		296,308 94
Foreign intercourse, under State Department		429,891 73
Legislative and Executive expenses and miscellaneous		7,065,502 99
Total		$15,266,250 13
War Department		$15,141,262 50
Navy Department		6,304,275 47
Indians and pensions		13,778,327 09
Total		$35,223,865 06
Interest on the public debt		$37,544,067 84
Purchase of U. S. bonds, par value	$41,000,000 00	
Premiums, including accrued interest to date of purchase	8,322,791 77	
Total	$49,322,791 77	

Redemption of the Public Debt.

United States Treasury notes (act of March 2, 1861)	$350 00
United States demand notes, (act of July 17, 1861)	9,095 75
Three-year six per cent. compound interest notes, (act of March 3, 1863)	115,640 00
Two-year five per cent. notes, (act of March 3, 1863)	9,700 00
One-year five per cent. notes, (act of March 3, 1863)	15,750 00
Three-year seven-thirty notes, (act of July 17, 1861)	850 00
Three-year seven-thirty notes, (act of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865)	316,950 00
Three per cent. certificates, (act of March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868)	1,710,000 00
Coin certificates, (act of March 3, 1863,) redemptions in excess of issues	8,274,520 00
Texas indemnity stock, (act of Sept. 9, 1850)	10,000 00
United States stock loan of 1847, (act of Jan. 28, 1847)	16,500 00
United States stock loan of 1848, (act of March 31, 1848)	21,300 00
Bounty land scrip, (act of Feb. 11, 1847)	100 00
Temporary loan, (act of June 30, 1864)	3,500 00
Total	$10,504,255 75
Total	$147,861,210 55
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1869	120,014,857 86
Total	$267,876,068 41

Warrants and Counter Warrants issued during the Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869.

Transfers between appropriations in the statement of accounts, civil and miscellaneous	$94,470 25
War Department	3,249,601 40
Navy Department	611,128 58
Indians and pensions	17,154 91
Total	$3,972,355 14

Conversions of Loans by Warrants for the Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869.

United States legal-tender notes, acts of Feb. 25, 1863, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863:	
Redemptions	$17,662,362 00
Issues	17,662,362 00
United States fractional currency, acts of July 17, 1862, March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864:	
Redemptions	$3,356,842 90
Issues	4,167,300 00
Excess of issues	$810,457 10
Coin certificates, act March 3, 1863:	
Redemptions	$27,769,540 00
Issues	19,495,020 00
Excess of redemptions	$8,274,520 00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, converted into five-twenty United States bonds, act of March 3, 1865:	
Issue	$6,100 00
Six per cent. compound interest notes, acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864:	
Redemption	$135,000 00
Converted into three per cent. certificates, acts of March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868:	
Issues	$135,000 00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act July 17, 1861:	
Redemption	$200 00
Issues	200 00
Converted into six per cent. twenty-year bonds, act of July 17, 1861:	
Issues	$200 00
Total—Redemptions	$48,930,044 90
Total—Issues	41,465,982 00
Excess of issues	$810,457 10
Excess of redemptions	8,274,520 00

The above is a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869, as appears by the books and accounts of this Department. The balance in the Treasury June 30, 1869, by this statement, is $8,379,809 34, in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of July 1, 1869; and the balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1869, by this statement is $4,651,194 93 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Oct. 1, 1869. These differences are accounted for by the fact that the expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statements, while the receipts, being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month, do not include the entire receipts for the quarter.

(Signed.) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11, 1869.

The foregoing statement furnishes the following handsome exhibit as compared with the same quarter in 1868:

Receipts from customs in 1869	$52,598,921 86
Receipts from customs in 1868	49,676,694 67
Increase in customs	$2,922,227 19
From internal revenue in 1869	$47,926,352 51
From internal revenue in 1868	38,735,863 08
Increase in internal revenue	$9,190,489 43
From public lands, 1869	$893,864 08
From public lands, 1868	714,895 03
Increase from public lands	$178,969 05
From miscellaneous sources in 1869	$8,222,940 67
From miscellaneous sources in 1868	6,265,515 99
Increase from miscellaneous	$1,957,424 68
Net increase from all sources and exclusive of repayments	$14,249,210 35
Expenditures, civil and miscellaneous, in 1868	$21,227,106 33
Civil and miscellaneous in 1869	15,266,280 13
Decrease in 1869	$5,960,876 20
War Department in 1868	$27,219,117 02
War Department in 1869	15,141,262 50
Decrease in 1869	$12,078,854 52
Interest on public debt in 1868	$38,742,814 37
Interest on public debt in 1869	37,544,067 84
Decrease in 1869	$1,197,746 53
Navy Department in 1869	$6,304,275 47
Navy Department in 1868	5,604,785 33
Increase in 1869	$699,490 14
Indians and pensions in 1869	$13,778,327 09
Indians and pensions in 1868	12,358,647 70
Increase in 1869	$1,419,679 89
Net decrease in expenditures in 1869	$17,118,307 72
Net increase in receipts in 1869	14,249,210 35
Total net gain for the quarter	$31,367,518 07

It should be stated that in the figures for 1868 the repayments are included, while in the figures of 1869 they are excluded. They are simply money taken out of the Treasury and paid in again, and form no part of the actual receipts; but they have heretofore been included, and if added to the receipts for the quarter just closed would increase the net gain by the sum of $2,553,648 44; or to state it the other way, if the repayments in 1868 were excluded, the actual net gain in 1869 would be increased by the sum of nearly $5,000,000.

The receipts of internal revenue for eleven days of the present November aggregate $6,248,836 37; for the entire month of November, last year, they were but $9,641,304 63. For the present month they will certainly exceed $13,000,000, an excess, over the same month last year, of $4,000,000.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The argument in the Tennessee Railroad Companies' cases was concluded to-day. Colonel JOHN BAXTER, Hon. E. EWING and Judge W. F. COOPER closed the argument last night for the railroads; Hon. AARON F. PERRY concluded to-day on behalf of the Government. Judge SWAYNE then intimated what would probably be his decision on the preliminary motion, and suggested to counsel that the propositions which had passed between them seemed to him as forming a reasonable basis for a decree which would secure all that the Government could reasonably ask until the final hearing of the cause. A decree was then agreed upon, and the motion for a receiver suspended. By this decree the Government goes the security for the debt claimed, and the railroads secure a fair and equitable adjustment of their claims against the United States. Both parties seem to be satisfied, and counsel all speak in the highest terms of the patience, impartiality and ability of Judge SWAYNE.

THE CANADIAN ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.

The movement toward the annexation of Canada to the United States, according to recent information, official and otherwise, received here, is making considerable headway in that country, and will soon assume formidable proportions. Mr. AUBIN, the chief editor of *Le Pays*, Montreal, arrived here to-day, and was presented to the President this morning. He is to have another audience of the Executive to-morrow, when it is understood the annexation scheme will be alluded to. *Le Pays* is the leading organ of the annexationists, and is quite outspoken in its sentiments. Its editor says there is no doubt whatever that within a few years the Canadians will almost unanimously present themselves for admission into the Union. He is decidedly opposed to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and his visit here is believed to be mainly in reference to that subject. The renewal of the treaty, he says, would defer annexation for years and *vice versa*.

AN ANONYMOUS PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet, of rather a scurrilous character, attacking General DYER, without any signature attached, has been put in circulation here. It is illustrated with numerous cuts, and the general style of the whole publication is not of a description to reflect much credit on those who got it up. The Wiard gun contract claims is referred to very prominently; in fact, the ventilation of that subject appears to have been the object of the publication. General DYER to-morrow intends to institute criminal proceedings against the printers.

THE CITY AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The great excitement in Washington to-day is the bellicose attitude of the city authorities and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An order passed the Councils some months ago to raise the grade of one of the streets in the vicinity of the depot in this city, over which the road passes. The effect of the changed level of the street would be either to compel the road to raise a large portion of their track, to cut off communication with the depot, or to compel the line to take its depot to another portion of the city. The railroad disputed the matter in the Courts, but the decision, which was against the railroad, was by them appealed. The work went on until to-day. The track was reached. A formal notification to the railroad to raise the grade was issued by Mayor BOWEN a few days ago, but Mr. GARRETT, the President, paid no attention to it. At noon, this day, one rail on the left track, on which the southward-bound trains come in, was covered. A party was dispatched to a station further north, and the trains after some detention came in on the other track. The trains going north passed safely over on the uncovered track. The work of shoveling is still progressing. After the city workmen ceased their labors in the evening, 150 men were put on by the railroad, and in a short time the track was cleared, allowing the New-York express to come in safely, about one hour behind time. The lawyers are busy over the matter to-night. Some legal steps will probably be taken to-morrow. It is said there is a little job in the entire affair, and that certain property holders wish the depot removed to another part of the city to enhance the value of their real estate. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad succeeded at a late hour this evening in getting a temporary injunction restraining the city from interfering with their track.

THE NEW CIRCUITS.

The statement that Hon. THOMAS DURANT has declined the United States Circuit Judgeship for the District of Louisiana, Texas, &c., is not true, for the very sufficient reason that he could not decline what has not been offered to him. None of these positions have been offered to any one, and the President and Attorney-General have uniformly assured all inquirers that there would be no final decision in any case until the time of appointment arrived, and in the meantime they would hear what was desired to be said by the friends of the several candidates.

A PACKAGE FOR REDEMPTION $2,000 SHORT.

Some weeks ago one of the national banks in Newark, N. J., sent to the Treasury for redemption a package of $10,000 in fractional currency. When counted it was found to be $2,000 short. The bank was notified, and at once claimed that the money was abstracted here, and sent on the President, and a clerk, to see about it. Investigation satisfied General SPINNER that the package was counted precisely as received from the Express Company. Since that time several other smaller packages have been received from the same bank, and have been found to be from $12 to $20 short of the inventory. The facts now established at the Treasury suggest the feasibility of something loose inside the bank.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

On the 15th inst. a special train will leave this city to convey officers to Louisville, to attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. Generals SHERMAN, SWAYNE, PARKER and others will attend. Colonel DAYTON, of General SHERMAN's staff, has already left.

THE GEORGIA FAIR.

On Saturday morning Senator CAMERON, Commissioner DELANO and Commissioner CAPRON will leave this city in a special car for Macon, Ga., to attend the Georgia State Fair.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors to the President to-day were Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania. Among the arrivals in the city is CHARLES A. PAGE, Esq., late United States Consul at Zurich and a well-known journalist.

MR. WARE'S DISMISSAL.

It is necessary to state, on official authority, that the reason for the dismissal of Mr. WARE, late Solicitor of the Sixth Auditor's office, was that his habits incapacitated him from the performance of duty. The reasons put forth by Mr. WARE himself as to the cause of his dismissal had nothing whatever to do with it, and it is to be hoped that Mr. WARE will not, for his own sake, render any more explicit statement of the facts necessary.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR WALKER.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER died at his residence in this city this morning, at 10:40 o'clock, after a protracted illness. His age was 68 years and 4 months.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the receipts of Customs from the 1st to the 6th of November inclusive:

Boston	$487,676	New-York	$2,253,846
Philadelphia	153,147	Baltimore	121,739
Total			$3,016,408

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander FRANCIS M. BRUCE is ordered to the command of the *Nataskei*; Lieutenant EDWIN WHITE is ordered to Washington for promotion; Master WM. H. WEBB ordered to the Naval Station at Mound City; Ensign THEODORE T. WOOD ordered to the *Benecia*; Ensign JEROME B. HOUSE ordered to the *Swatara*.

ARMY.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department of the Army have been made: Assistant Surgeons W. S. TREMAIN, relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland and ordered to the Department of the Missouri; C. S. DEGRAW, from the Department of the Missouri and ordered to report by letter to the Surgeon-General; S. M. HORTON, from the Department of the Platte and ordered to report to the Surgeon-General; S. W. HIGGINS, from the Military Academy at West Point and ordered to the Department of the Columbia; W. R. STEINMETZ, from duty at Fort McHenry to duty in the Fifth Military District, relieving H. E. BROWN; C. R. WINNIE, from Fort Niagara to the Department of Dakota.

DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION.

There are between 1,300 and 1,400 distilleries registered on the books at the Internal Revenue Office, but about 450 only, of this number, are now in operation.

ELECTION NOTES.

The Albany *Journal* asserts that Mr. SPRINGSTED was really elected to the Assembly from the First District of Albany County, and that the returns were so altered as to give Mr. MURPHY a majority. And the *Journal* adds: "A Legislature elected by fraud will need control stronger than that of Governor HOFFMAN to keep it honest."

The Republican majority in the State ticket in Oswego County is shown by the official returns, with one town to hear from, to be 2,358.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that the majority for Mr. SANBORN for member of Assembly in the Second District of Niagara County is nearly 250, and it is very much displeased that any one should have supposed that the Republicans intended to let a Democrat be elected.

The Binghamton *Republican* shows that the system of changing election inspectors every year works a great deal of harm; and it says: "No man can be expected to learn the duty perfectly at one sitting; and men cannot usually afford to hold the office of Inspector, at a compensation of $1 50, very long. The law should be changed so as to allow, say $3, for the service, and then keep more skilled men at the work."

The Democrats of Suffolk County carried the State ticket, the member of Assembly and the County Judge. The Republicans elected the other officers on the county ticket.

We give below such additional official reports of county votes as we have received, with the full vote on the amended Constitution and the articles separately submitted as far as reported:

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sigel	4889	Nelson	3974
Greeley	4844	Allen	3968
Townsend	4944	Champlain	3959
Chatfield	4944	Bristol	3953
Taylor	4945	Richmond	3957
Hayt	4946	Wright	3959
Conover	4946	Laflin	3957
Mason	4841	Lott	3892
Woodruff	4851	Earl	3906

Senator.

L. B. Kingsley	4570	J. F. Hubbard, Jr.	4322

Assembly.

Samuel L. Brown	4935	G. Q. Williams	3959

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Sigel	10109	Nelson	9086
Greeley	9932	Allen	9221
Townsend	10101	Champlain	9214
Chatfield	10098	Bristol	9215
Taylor	10414	Richmond	8882
Hayt	10087	Wright	9225
Conover	10096	Laflin	8212
Mason	9974	Lott	9067
Woodruff	9860	Earl	9187

Senator.

Dan. B. Goodwin	9612	Geo. H. Sanford	9638

Assembly.

1. S. S. Lowrey	2764	Thos. J. Griffiths	2316
2. D. M. Miner	2616	L. H. Shattuck	2208
3. G. A. Cantine	1920	St. Pierre Jerred	2540
4. Jas. Roberts	2702	T. B. Allanson	1965

QUEENS COUNTY.

Sigel	2517	Nelson	4145
Greeley	2477	Allen	4165
Townsend	2456	Champlain	4213
Chatfield	2456	Bristol	4214
Taylor	2427	Richmond	4221
Hayt	2452	Wright	4223
Conover	2456	Laflin	4217
Mason	2243	Lott	4178
Woodruff	2270	Earl	4155

Senator.

G. C. Deane	3053	Samuel H. Frost	3595

Assembly.

1. No opposition.		James B. Pearsall	1965
2. D. E. Austin	1445	T. B. Baldwin	2349

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Sigel	3007	Nelson	3136
Greeley	3156	Allen	3143

Senator.

G. C. Deane	3228	S. H. Frost	3052

Assembly.

John Wood	3099	B. D. Sleight	3142

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Sigel	2153	Nelson	2274
Greeley	2138	Allen	2283
Townsend	2160	Champlain	2273
Chatfield	2155	Bristol	2279
Taylor	2164	Richmond	2271
Hayt	2160	Wright	2273
Conover	2159	Laflin	2274
Mason	2172	Lott	2231
Woodruff	2171	Earl	2229

Senator.

T. G. Younglove	2072	I. Blood	2335

Assembly.

L. A. Young	2061	G. Banker	2342

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Sigel	2476	Nelson	4137
Greeley	2446	Allen	4140
Townsend	2482	Champlain	4033
Chatfield	2485	Bristol	4132
Taylor	2495	Richmond	3946
Hayt	2484	Wright	4133
Conover	2485	Laflin	4132
Mason	2402	Lott	4118
Woodruff	2462	Earl	4118

Senator.

Lewis B. Kingsley	2396	J. F. Hubbard, Jr.	4216

Assembly.

Jesse N. Cornell	2428	Silas Sweet	4090

Majority against Constitution, 2,368; against Judiciary article, 2,113; against equal assessment and taxation, 2157; for property qualification, 1723.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Sigel	6880	Nelson	7513
Greeley	6684	Allen	7668
Townsend	6609	Champlain	7820
Chatfield	6603	Bristol	7821
Taylor	6601	Richmond	7825
Hayt	6606	Wright	7822
Conover	6529	Laflin	7865
Mason	6193	Lott	7621
Woodruff	6232	Earl	6964

Senator.

David S. Rowe	6600	Wm. Cauldwell	7802

Justice of the Supreme Court.

No opposition.		Calvin E. Pratt	13,204

County Treasurer.

Berrian	6293	Odell	8109

Superintendent of the Poor.

Cooper	7844	Sparks	6583

Coroner.

Nordquist	6865	Smith	7479

Justice of Sessions.

Silkman	6094	Billings	7791

Assembly.

1. Edw. Haight	2017	James J. Mooney	2136
Anderson	240		
2. H. C. Cady	2407	Edw. D. Lawrence	2424
3. Jas. W. Huested	3113	Wm. E. Lawrence	1969

For Justice of Sessions both Mr. SILKMAN and Mr. BILLINGS are elected, the Republicans electing one and the Democrats electing one. On the returns from North Castle for Assemblyman being read, Judge CADY entered a formal protest against twenty-four votes cast for WM. EDGAR LAWRENCE, being counted for EDWARD D. LAWRENCE, whereby the latter gentleman secured a majority of seventeen in the district.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Sigel	5529	Nelson	3797
Greeley	5184	Allen	3610
Townsend	5610	Champlain	3799
Chatfield	5606	Bristol	3808
Taylor	5508	Richmond	3806
Hayt	5584	Wright	3775
Conover	5581	Laflin	3835
Mason	5563	No opposition.	
Woodruff	5582	Earl	3642

Senator.

Wm. B. Woodin	5597	N. R. Merrick	3778

There was some informality in the return of vote for Comptroller in the Fourth Ward of Auburn, and the return having been sent back for correction, it is not included in the totals given above.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Sigel	8860	Nelson	6547
Greeley	8430	Allen	6608
Townsend	8903	Champlain	6592
Chatfield	8907	Bristol	6687
Taylor	8907	Richmond	6591
Hayt	8873	Wright	6625
Conover	8910	Laflin	6589
Mason	8821	Lott	6506
Woodruff	8818	Earl	5570

Senator.

George N. Kenedy	8839	B. Davis Nixon	6609

Assembly.

1. Thos. G. Alvord	3127	John C. Hunt	2138
2. N. R. Tefft	2878	H. Farrington	2156
3. G. Sniper	2990	Charles E. Swan	2013

ORANGE COUNTY.

Sigel	6187	Nelson	6086
Greeley	6195	Allen	6054
Townsend	6146	Champlain	6148
Chatfield	6204	Bristol	6086
Taylor	6212	Richmond	6079
Hayt	6212	Wright	6083
Conover	6193	Laflin	6095
Mason	6100	Lott	6051
Woodruff	6104	Earl	6077

Senator.

George Clark	6116	Wm. M. Graham	6098

Assembly.

1. J. H. Drake	2791	O. S. Hathaway	3151
2. Halstead Sweet	3006	Thos. J. Lyon	3130

WARREN COUNTY.

	Maj.		Maj.
Nelson	63	Wright	46
Allen	87	Laflin	46
Champlain	45	Lott	88
Bristol	47	Earl	88
Richmond	51		

Majority against amended Constitution, 222; for Judiciary, 413; for taxation clause, 312; for property qualification, 174.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Sigel	2849	Nelson	3312
Greeley	2808	Allen	3312
Townsend	2836	Champlain	3333
Chatfield	2852	Bristol	3326
Taylor	2855	Richmond	3325
Hayt	2866	Wright	3311
Conover	2866	Laflin	3311
Mason	2802	Lott	3248
Woodruff	2801	Earl	3249

Senator

T. L. Minier	2873	George Farnham	3294

Assembly.

David Decker	2874	E. E. Patrick	3292

BROOME COUNTY.

The official canvass of the returns from Broome County were completed yesterday. The Republican majorities are as follows: SIGEL, 1,231; GREELEY, 1,168; CHATFIELD, 1,232; CHAPMAN, for Senator, 1,321; ELY, for Assembly, 1,289; MATTHEWS, for County Treasurer, 1,286; for the Constitution, 804; for the Judiciary article, 1,169; for uniform assessment and taxation, 1,217; and against the property qualification for colored men, 809. The total vote for Secretary of State was 6,914.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

	For.	Against.
Albany	8343	6333
Chemung	2049	3250
Chenango	3991	3866
Columbia	3801	4504
Monroe	4006	6840
Orange	5790	5629
Oneida	1284	7264
Onondaga	7897	6323
Queens	1862	2550
Rensselaer	6234	7149
Schenectady	712	1776
Westchester	5231	6320

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

	For.	Against.
Albany	9074	5938
Chemung	4493	225
Chenango	4437	3109
Columbia	4208	3968
Monroe	3774	6213
Orange	5833	5374
Oneida	2207	4467
Onondaga	13090	352
Queens	1913	2104
Rensselaer	1683	10099
Schenectady	1481	794
Westchester	5532	5685

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

	For.	Against.
Albany	9125	7431
Chemung	3205	2357
Chenango	3870	4254
Columbia	4703	3688
Monroe	6262	6848
Orange	5983	5475
Oneida	7969	8527
Onondaga	6467	8031
Queens	2978	1863
Rensselaer	7369	6636
Westchester	6795	5064

UNIFORM ASSESSMENTS.

	For.	Against.
Albany	7334	8853
Chemung	1796	3074
Chenango	3826	3511
Columbia	3782	4525
Monroe	3396	6096
Orange	5597	5543
Oneida	551	5751
Onondaga	7941	6021
Queens	523	2029
Rensselaer	881	7795
Westchester	4770	5636

The Gates Will Case.

The investigation before Surrogate MILLS, in this case, was resumed yesterday, when S. E. LYONS, Esq., of counsel for the legatees, reviewed the testimony which had been adduced by the contestants. He proposed to show that the deceased, Dr. CARLTON GATES, was not insane, as alleged, at the time he made his will; that a man under the influence of liquor might have said and done just as had been represented without being insane; he then proceeded, that the nature of his disease would cause him to be flighty and delirious at times; that they were prepared to prove by the testimony of a physician, given on the day that the will was made, and without knowing that it had been made, that the mind of Dr. CARLTON GATES was as clear as a bell; that it would also be proved that the deceased was most minute in giving a description of every piece and article of property which he possessed.

Mr. LYONS based his remarks on the fact that nothing was observed in the course of his conduct, but was brought on by disease and stimulants.

Dr. UPHAM, of Yonkers; Dr. E. S. F. ARNOLD, of Yonkers, and Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, of New-York, were examined, and gave testimony tending to show that Dr. GATES was not insane at the time he made his will.

In his cross-examination Dr. WOOD said that the deceased had spoken to him about a woman who, he thought, was bad enough to poison him, and that he suspected that she had administered poison to him, but he did not say who the person was. He never intimated that any of his relatives had tried to poison him.

Further proceedings in the case were postponed until Friday, 19th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

The Infallibility Dogma in the Council at Rome.

Ledru-Rollin's Arrest in France Anticipated.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE AVENGED.

A Boiler Explosion in Covington, Ky.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Infallibility of the Pope not to be Pressed—The Jesuits Manipulating the Members.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is now said that, after all, the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope will not be forced on the Ecumenical Council. Reports from Rome, apparently based on good authority, state that the Pope delares that he must be assured of an imposing majority of the Bishops in favor of the dogma; otherwise he would prefer that the subject should not be introduced, desiring to avoid a discussion which might lessen the influence of the principle. Meantime the Jesuits are using every effort to secure an overwhelming majority.

FRANCE.

Ledru-Rollin's Proposed Return—Probability of his Arrest—The Bank of France—The Rapidest Transatlantic Passage on Record.

PARIS, Nov. 11—Afternoon.—ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE LEDRU-ROLLIN, ex-Minister of France, who was compelled to seek safety in England in 1848 on account of a conspiracy against NAPOLEON, is expected to arrive here to-day. It is reported that he will be promptly arrested if he enters French territory.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France has just been published. There has been a heavy outflow of specie during the past week. The amount on hand is 7,700,000 francs less than on last Thursday.

BREST, Nov. 11.—The steamship *Pereire*, Captain DUCHESNE, of the General Transatlantic Company, which arrived here on Monday, made the shortest ocean passage on record. The *Pereire* left Sandy Hook on the 30th ult., at 3:25 P. M., and arrived at Brest Nov. 8, at 8 A. M., thus making the run in eight days, sixteen hours and thirty-five minutes apparent time, or eight days, eleven hours and thirty-five minutes actual time. This is equivalent to seven days, twenty-one hours and thirty-five minutes to Queenstown, which has never yet been done.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—M. ARMAND BARBES, an eminent Radical politician, who has been an exile for many years, has returned to France, and, it is reported, is now in Paris.

SPAIN.

Deputies Convicted of Treason and Sentenced to Death—Sailing of Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—In the Cortes, to-day, Marshal PRIM announced that Deputies CAIMO and SUNER had been tried for and convicted of treason, and condemned to suffer death.

Several battalions of volunteers have sailed for Havana. Volunteers are enlisting freely for service in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Decrease in Bullion in Bank—Election of Dr. Temple Bishop of Exeter.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The official statement published to-day shows that the amount of bullion in vault in the Bank of England has decreased to the extent of £314,000 sterling since last week.

The Chapter of Exeter have met and elected Rev. Dr. TEMPLE Bishop of the diocese.

CUBA.

Burning of Plantations by the Cubans—Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The United States steamer *Tuscarora* sailed to-day for Aspinwall. The insurgents have burned the Gloria and Soledad plantations in the jurisdiction of Cartegena. The Havana markets are dull and generally unchanged.

The Spanish Fleet at Havana—Number, Capacity and Armament of the Vessels—Report of Admiral Poor to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following letter explains itself:

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET, UNITED STATES
FLAGSHIP POWHATAN, FIRST RATE,
HARBOR OF HAVANA, Nov. 3, 1869.

Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In compliance with the Department's circular letter of Sept. 28, 1869, I have the honor to state that the vessels of war in this harbor at present are a portion of the Spanish fleet, consisting of one large iron-clad screw frigate, with projecting prow or ram, the *Vittoria*, mounting thirty guns of heavy calibre—six and seven inch—nearly all rifled; full ship rigged; plating 4½ inches thick; tonnage about 6,000; built in England, and is very fast. Three double-banked screw frigates, (wooden,) averaging forty-six guns, mostly of heavy calibre; full ship rigged, and about equal to the *Colorado* class. They are the *Gerona*, about 4,000 tons, and mounts thirty-two sixty-eight-pounders on main deck, and sixteen thirty-two-pounders on the spar deck; the *Almanzor* and the *Lealtad*, which are a trifle smaller than the *Gerona*. The *Almanzor* has just arrived from Malaga, and appears to be fully manned, as also does the *Lealtad*. The other two, judging from the hammocks they stow, are very short-handed. A sidewheel gunboat sailed the day after the arrival of the *Powhatan*. There is also a Spanish dispatch vessel of the English blockade runner class here. The Spanish officers here report that two heavy ironclads—the *Saragossa* and another—and one more frigate, are expected from Spain. I have rarely seen finer specimens of naval architecture than these vessels present. I understand, from the Spanish Admiral MAL CUMPO, that it is the intention to send the ironclad *Vittoria* to New-York to be docked for the purpose of cleaning her bottom. I learn that the mortality in the Spanish fleet during the past Summer months was very severe—several hundred in number. A supply of water, and other assistance that we may need, has been offered by the Spanish Admiral. Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Philomel* has just arrived from Jamaica with sickness on board. Her commander died last night, and one officer previous to her arrival here. The *Philomel* reports that the English fleet is recruiting at Halifax, Nova Scotia. I can learn nothing of the French fleet. As opportunities occur I hope to furnish more definite information respecting the naval force upon this station. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POOR,
Rear Admiral commanding North Atlantic Fleet.

The Capture of the Lillian—The Vessel Sunk and Broke in Two—Report of the Officer in Command at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following was received at the Navy Department to-day:

UNITED STATES STEAMER TUSCARORA,
KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 3, 1869.

SIR: I hasten to inform the Department (the Admiral being absent in Havana, and the steamer for New-York about to leave) that an English schooner arrived to-day from Nassau with 120 of the men of the steamer *Lillian*, which left Cedar Keys Oct. 5. The steamer rounded Cuba, going east on the south side, but made no attempt to land the men. She then went into Nassau on the 16th inst., flying a Cuban flag, short of coal, having previously landed 150 men with two days' provisions near Nassau. She made the attempt to coal some miles at sea the next day, but the coal schooners, of which there were two, were seized by the English gunboat *Starling*, which also fired into the steamer. The *Lillian* returned to Nassau and was taken possession of by the English authorities. She sank some twelve hours after, and lies across the reef with her back broken, a wreck. These men left Nassau Friday, the 29th ult. These are all the particulars, as nearly as can be gathered, from men belonging to the crew of the *Lillian*. Nearly all brought here are Cubans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. W. QUEEN,
Commander and Senior Officer present.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOL.

Military Respect for His Memory—General Sherman's Order—The Funeral Day Appointed—Preparations for the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 75.—The General of the Army with profound regret has to announce the decease of one of the very few remaining veterans of the war of 1812, Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, of the United States Army, which occurred at his residence at Troy, N. Y., at an early hour this morning. It cannot be necessary to recount the achievements of one whose name is familiar to even the youngest officer. From his entry upon a military career in April, 1812, until his honorable retirement in a ripe old age in 1863, his services are a matter of record in history. Taking a conspicuous rank for military capacity and daring bravery within the first six months of his service at Queenstown, where he was severely wounded, he has been no less distinguished by activity, efficiency, and bravery in every succeeding war against the United States than by the continuous devotion to the responsible duty in peace as Inspector-General and General Officer for a longer period than usually falls to the lot of man. On the day of his funeral thirteen guns will be fired at intervals of half an hour, commencing when the procession moves at Watervliet Arsenal, near Troy, N. Y. One flag will be displayed at half-mast at the garrison posts within the Department of the East, over which he so long exercised the command.

By command of GENERAL SHERMAN.
(Signed)
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The funeral of the late Major-General WOOL will take place from St. Paul's Church, in this City, on Saturday, at 11 A. M. The deceased will be buried with military honors. Major-General CARR, of this city, will have charge of the obsequies. He has issued an order directing the troops of the Ninth Brigade, Brigadier-General WOODHALL, and of the Tenth Brigade, Brigadier-General ALDEN commanding, to be ready for duty on Saturday, to pay the last honors to the departed soldier, and requesting all associations, societies and military bodies, not connected with his command, to report to him at the proper place and time to be assigned positions in the funeral procession. It is understood that in addition to the Albany Brigade of General WOODHALL, the Burgess Corps and other organizations from abroad will be present and participate in the ceremonies. The salute will be fired by the troops attached to the United States Arsenal. Brigadier-General HAGNER, commanding the Watervliet Arsenal; Brigadier-General JAMES GIBSON, of Salem; Brigadier-General BROWN, of Watertown, and Commodore CICERO PRICE, United States Navy, have been appointed pall bearers, and will represent the profession of the deceased. The remainder of the bearers will be appointed by the family. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church.

The following order has been issued from the State headquarters:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 16.—Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, of the United States Army, died at Troy at an early hour this morning. In his death the United States and the State of New-York mourn the loss of a distinguished soldier and patriot, who, in a long life devoted to the service of his country, earned the gratitude of the whole people.

It is fitting that the authorities of the State in which he lived and died, should pay due tribute to his memory; and therefore, it is ordered that on the day of his funeral the flags at all the arsenals and armories of the National Guard, and at these headquarters, be placed at half-mast, and that minute guns be fired at the Capitol from 12 to 1 o'clock.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The Atlantic and Great Western Case—The Parties Interested.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Last night the great Atlantic and Great Western Railway case began in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge W. W. BOYNTON. The parties interested represent the first and second mortgage bondholders against JAY GOULD and the Erie Railway. GOULD strives to get an order from the Court to sell the road, thus putting him in control. The bondholders are opposed to hastening the sale, because if forced the property will not yield the full amount it reasonably should. JAY GOULD, W. ARCHDALL and Mr. O'DOHERTY were appointed receivers of the Atlantic and Great Western Road last April. The present hearing is on the motion from the bondholders for the removal of GOULD as receiver, because he is President and a Director of the Erie Railway, and, therefore, under New-York statute, an Erie bondholder and an interested party. Messrs. GOULD and O'DOHERTY, and other officers of the road, were here yesterday. Counsel said to-night that, when GOULD was appointed receiver he had not a farthing interest in the Atlantic and Great Western or Erie Railways, though President of the latter road. Mr. GOULD went East yesterday, and in his absence his attorneys to-night got an adjournment till Friday, when the question of his eligibility as receiver and of his removal will be examined according to evidence and law. A motion was made to-night to limit the receiver's power and appoint a master commissioner as auditor. It was postponed till to-morrow.

THE INDIANS.

Recapture of Escaped Murderers—Three Sioux Lynched—A Massacre Partly Avenged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—An Omaha dispatch says the Indians (convicted of murder) who escaped on Tuesday night have been recaptured. Little Wolf and Horse-driver attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon. They are both in a critical condition. Blue Hawk has not been recaptured. A letter from Colonel EMORY, of the Fifth Cavalry, dated from Fort McPherson, Nov. 8, says: Three Sioux were recently found suspended from a tree and riddled with bullets. On the body of one was found a letter from a woman signed, "Your sister, CARRIE WARNER," and dated "Morris, N. J., May 8, 1869." A man named WARNER belonged to BUCK's surveying party, which is supposed to have been massacred; and the finding of this letter under such circumstances leaves little of doubt regarding the fate of the entire party.

The Bronze Statue of the Late Bishop Brownell in Hartford—Unveiling Ceremonies.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—The bronze statue of the late Bishop BROWNELL, of this State, presented to Trinity by GORDON W. BURNHAM, of New-York, and erected in the College grounds, was publicly unveiled this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Prayer was offered by Bishop NEELY, of Maine, after which addresses were made by Ex-Governor CLEVELAND, who read Mr. BURNHAM's letter formally bestowing the gift into the hands of the College trustees—to which President JACKSON responded—and Bishops WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, POTTER, of New-York, and CLARK, of Rhode Island, and Ex-Governor HAWLEY. The addresses were listened to with great interest, and the entire ceremonies passed off in a most successful manner. The statue is of bronze, eleven feet high, and was designed in Rome by IVES and cast in Munich, and cost originally $10,000, or about $18,000 in currency. It stands upon pedestal of Quincy granite fifteen feet high, which cost $7,500, and was built by BUTTERSON, of this city. Governor JEWELL, Hon. GIDEON WELLES and other distinguished gentlemen were present during the exercises.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The Funeral at Westminster Abbey, London—Observances in the United States.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—In sympathy with the funeral of GEORGE PEABODY, which takes place in London to-morrow, Mayor SHURTLEFF has directed that the bells be tolled half an hour at noon, and that the flags be at half-mast on the public buildings.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Both branches of the City Council last night adopted a resolution for the observance of the funeral ceremonies of the late GEORGE PEABODY on Friday, Nov. 12, the day on which the funeral ceremonies will take place in London. The bells will be tolled, and the various public departments of the city will properly observe the day.

A British Man-of-War to Convey the Body to the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Government has ordered a man-of-war to convey the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY to America.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Action in the Convention of the Old and New Schools at Pittsburg—The Report of the Committee on Union.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly met again this morning. After devotional exercises, the matter of the election of Professors for the Danville Seminary was taken up. The following candidates were elected: Dr. E. P. HUMPHREY to the Chair of Didactic Theology, Dr. STEPHEN TERKES to the Chair of Biblical Literature, Dr. VAN NEST to the Chair of Biblical and Theological History, Dr. L. J. HALSEY to the Chair of Governmental and Pastoral Theology.

The Moderator announced as the Committee on the Relations of the Assembly with the Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Drs. SPRING, ROGERS, KNOX, DRAVOT and BELMONT.

The following were elected Trustees of the Northwestern Seminary, Chicago:

Rev. J. M. Buchanan, Rev. Robert Paterson, Rev. J. D. Mason, Rev. Robert Beer. Ruling Elders: J. C. Williams, Charles A. Spring, S. M. Moore, Charles A. Van Darbury.

The Stated Clerk reported that 127 Presbyteries out of 145 answered the overtures affirmatively, 59 giving a unanimous vote.

The resolution adopted yesterday in regard to welcoming into the Presbyterian Church of individual members and pastors of other churches, who may wish to come, was rescinded after considerable discussion.

Dr. MAGILL, the Stated Clerk, presented a report on reunion, the largest part of which was voted down.

Delegates were appointed to the Welsh Calvanistic Synod, which meets here next August.

THE NEW SCHOOL.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly to-day discussed the subject of the effort made in the New-York Legislature last year for an appropriation of a portion of the school fund for the support of Roman Catholic schools. A paper was presented from the Permanent Committee of the American Board, embracing resolutions to the effect that the Chairman be requested to represent to the General Assembly of Pittsburg that the appropriations of the American Board, for the support of missionary work for the ensuing year, have been made, relying on the contributions of churches, as heretofore, to enable the Board to meet these appropriations.

In the afternoon the report of the Joint Committee on Reunion was presented and adopted without discussion. It recites the basis adopted by both bodies in the Spring, refers to its ratification by more than two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each, pronounces the union compact, provides for Joint Committees on the details of the reconstruction, and recommends measures for increased activity in Christian labor, directs a dissolution of both bodies to-morrow at 10 o'clock, to meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia next May. The report also provides for a united meeting in this city, for prayer and praise, immediately upon dissolution to-morrow morning, and for united communion service at 3 o'clock P. M.

A united meeting in reference to Home Missions was held in the First Church to-night. Another, devoted to the consideration of Foreign Missions, will be held at the Third Church to-morrow night.

Yesterday afternoon the Joint Committee of the United Presbyterian General Assembly and Reformed Presbyterian General Synod met to negotiate terms for an organic union of the two bodies. The following is the substance of the basis agreed to: The Churches agree to form an organic union on the bases of the principles embraced in their respective testimonies and other subordinate standards which they hold in communion; these Churches, when united, shall be called the United Pan-Presbyterian Church, consisting of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Churches, and that the United Supreme Judicatory of the united Church shall be called the General Assembly or United Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. The different bonds and institutions of the respective Churches shall not be effected by the union, but shall have control of their funds and retain all corporate or other rights and privileges until the Church require the change.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Sash Factory Blown to Pieces in Covington, Ky.—One Man Killed and Fourteen Injured.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The boiler in HENDERSON's large planing mill and sash factory at Covington, Ky., exploded this morning. The wildest rumors of loss of life were afloat until late in the afternoon. Fourteen men were in the shop at the time of the explosion. J. WORLING, the engineer, was killed. All the others escaped with bruises, and were able to go out in the afternoon. The shop was a two-story brick building, valued at $10,000. It contained machinery and stock valued at $35,000. Of the building not one brick is left on another, except a small portion of the front wall. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Loss to the owners, $33,000.

The Site of Louisville in Litigation—A Suit for Thirty Millions.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—The heirs of JOHN CAMPBELL, the possessor in 1783 of three hundred acres of land, which now embraces the commercial centre of Louisville, are about instituting a suit for this property, of which they claim they are the rightful owners. Since the first charter of the city in 1828 this property has passed from one hand to another until it is now owned by a large number of persons, all of whom will be defendants to the suit. The land and improvements are valued at $30,000,000.

Burning of the Cathedral in Omaha.

A private dispatch from Chicago received last night says, "Bishop CLARKSON's beautiful cathedral in Omaha was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday."

THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana on Nov. 6, reached this port yesterday. Purser HEMPSTEAD has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers.

CUBA.

The Situation—Bombast and Threats—A Look Ahead—New-York to be Bombarded—Rodas Traveling—Interviews with Subordinates—Cavada Again—General Destruction—Dr. Baxeres Recants—Big Swindles—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

The state of affairs in this Island is, to say the least, more unsettled than it has been for the past six months. There is, undoubtedly, less excitement among the masses and more confidence in the Cities of Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, but the remainder of the island is in a state of ferment, not even excepting the Vuelta Abajo region. In order to prevent uprisings in the districts which yet remain loyal it is necessary to maintain a large armed force. If, as is confidently asserted by the Spaniards, there is no danger of an outbreak, why are these volunteers, so brimful of enthusiasm, not allowed to go to the field and aid the soldiers to fight? They have offered their services in Havana, but would they go forth, and if so, how many of them? A gentleman belonging to the volunteer corps informed your correspondent that *he* would not go; that they, the volunteers, had been organized to protect the city, and that it was the business of the soldiers to do the fighting; another gentleman said that at least seven hundred men of his battalion would be on hand to go to the front. The volunteers in such localities of the interior where fighting has occurred, have done their share, and excepting an odd proclivity to consider every man a rank insurgent and kill him, have behaved exceedingly well. The grand obstacle against executing any movements of importance has been the want of tact, or rather a want of caution, among the officers of the troops and especially of the volunteers, who cannot keep an order received to themselves, but must make it public by telling it to a few of their friends, who in turn retail it to the public. In this respect they are like a certain hanger on and half member of the Cuban Junta in New-York, who, in order to give himself a like importance, virtually acted as an informer of the Spanish Government, going about and telling his friends (!) confidentially, what the Junta was driving at.

There is a storm brewing, but when and where it will burst is impossible to tell. The Spaniards are anxiously awaiting the opening of Congress, and seeing what action the United States Government will take toward the Spaniards in recognizing or in refusing to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. The general opinion is that the United States will not recognize the Cubans, and they produce some very strong and well-founded reasons for saying so, namely, that the Cubans have no seaport, no capital, no regularly-organized army or Government, and are losing ground instead of making headway. The Spaniards say that if only a commission of the House or Senate would come here and look at things in their true light, very little would be said afterward in favor of the Cubans in New-York. This is their opinion, but said commission would also see a great many things under Spanish rule sufficient to make them entertain the idea that many of the Spanish assertions are mere bombast, and that a Cuban well armed and well trained will fight as well as a Spaniard under the same condition.

NEW-YORK BOMBARDED.

The arrival of two and the expected arrival of several more Spanish frigates has given rise to the report that said ships, in the event of Congress recognizing the Cubans, would proceed immediately to New-York and bombard the City. The truth of the matter is, that Spain is preparing for an emergency, and that the ships will go to New-York at an early day. The wooden frigate *Lealtad* is to go to the docks, as she is leaking badly around the screw. The iron-clad *Victoria* has her bottom full of barnacles, which impede her running qualities, and perhaps the *Gerona* on her return to Spain will need attention, too. That the Spaniards would not fear a war with the United States is certain; but the Spanish Government does. Ten applications to fit out cruisers were made, when the *Hornet* went to sea, and in case of a war there is little doubt but that numerous corsairs would be fitted out in Spanish ports.

RODAS TRAVELING.

On Thursday morning the citizens of Havana were startled out of their propriety on learning that the Captain-General had quietly left the city on the previous evening for Cienfuegos, *via* the Batalano Railroad, accompanied by his Secretary, staff and about thirty body guards, commanded by Captain JOSE OLANO, a Cuban. Many conjectures have been made as to the purpose of this trip, but the only true solution is, that matters in the Cinco Villas look very queer, notwithstanding the daily telegrams each announcing the killing of two or three insurgents. LESCA could not well leave, and RODAS wished to look into matters himself, and cause a little enthusiasm among the ultras. From Cienfuegos RODAS will go to Manzanillo, to confer with VALMASEDA, and he may, perhaps, visit Santiago de Cuba, and return by the North Coast route. RODAS intends to inaugurate a vigorous campaign against the Cubans, and stake all, as he is well aware that, unless he does something decisive within the next few weeks, serious complications will arise, resulting in the destruction of many plantations. This is proven by a translation of the following important order issued by the Cuban General CAVADA:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
CIENFUEGOS, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1869.

Citizen Captain Gonzalez:

By receipt of yours of the 26th of last month I am informed that conformably to instructions given you by the Supreme Government, you have destroyed the Divertido sugar estate and carried off the hands belonging thereto, of whom fourteen Chinese and five negroes have been sent to these headquarters. You did not, in your official report, inform me of the total number of persons belonging to the estate, which you will please do for my guidance. It is necessary you should destroy without delay the Marsillan estate before it is occupied by an armed force. This is peremptory. I have notified Captain ACEVEDO to assist you should you need his services. The following-named estates must be burned forthwith. Some are beyond your reach. You will direct your operations against those where your efforts may prove successful. Names of estates, viz.: Santa Isabel, Santa Teresa, Negrito, Conchita, Santa Rosalia, Rosario, Flora, Muerto, Harmiguero, Vista Alegre, Vista Hermosa, Caridad, San Nicolas, San Antonio, San José, Manuelita, San Luis, Santa Marta, California, Santa Rosa, Angelita, San Antonio de Lamba. The estates belonging to loyal Cubans should be left till the time at which their destruction may become a necessity. You will adhere to the above indications. News from the eastern part of the island and from the United States is favorable, and all that can be desired. Forward me the lists of names of men composing the companies under your command, as Government is paying the army, and I am anxious our division should receive their pay as early as possible. I have been told the horse you gave me died at Gallaruza, for which I am sorry, as I needed him much. I will write you more at leisure to-morrow.

D. F. CAVADA.

Let this and analogous orders be once carried out and many Spaniards, who have anything to lose, will think twice before committing any acts which may draw on them the vengeance of the Cubans, while many lukewarm Cubans will supply the insurgent army, out of fear if not out of patriotism.

Regarding other matters, RODAS has until now continued to act in a very honest and just manner. RAFAEL ROSSI, the Capitan de Partido of San José, was ordered to investigate a certain political question, where the QUINTERO family and others, of Taruco, were accused, and did so in a very partial manner, and attempted to injure the family. The Captain-General heard of it, dismissed the Captain, and instituted proceedings against him. This functionary is one of the many who have acted, and are still acting, in the same manner. There are some honest men among them who won't accept a bribe, but it is very hard to meet such.

DR. BAXERES,

the Spanish doctor who caused a disturbance last Saturday night at the Casino Espanol, by merely mentioning the word autonomy, has since been arrested and lodged in jail, preparatory to being sent to Spain. This the good doctor does not like, and he has issued a card asserting his ultra-patriotism, and that he was never in favor of conceding autonomy to Cuba, which autonomy would be its utter ruin. (The Cubans, I may say, are perfectly willing to be ruined in this manner.) He adds, that has always sustained the entity of the nation. This may lead to his release but the doctor's influence is gone.

THE COMING CROP

presents a very fine appearance, and many planters, in favored localities, have already commenced grinding. If the insurgents do not burn the cane a very heavy crop may be expected, the result depending entirely on the political status of the island. Some planters have succeeded in receiving advances on their crop, which is a great evidence in favor of the future of Cuba.

BIG SWINDLES.

The frauds discovered in the Havana Custom House are the theme of general comment. This fact is very noticeable, when we take into account that with very few exceptions the entire commerce of the island has always been in a close league with the Government officials, to defraud the State of its legitimate revenues. The merchants and Custom House officers waxed fat, the people paid high prices, and the Government was cheated. It is understood that on an average about seven millions of dollars were annually divided between the importers and revenue officers in the City of Havana alone. Custom House officers, with a salary of $50 a month, lived at the rate of ten thousand a year, and saved money besides. Every year a number of inspectors retired to Spain with amounts varying from $40,000 to $75,000, earned in a space of time not exceeding two years at the utmost. Boxes which were represented at the bonded warehouse to contain articles of but trifling value, were found to contain silks and woolens of the costliest description. The house of SHARFENBERG, TOLME & CO. paid on one consignment alone a difference of over $9,000 duty between the actual value and that manifested by them. Other cases of the same nature have transpired, while thousands of packages supposed to exist in said warehouses have been quietly removed without paying anything to the Government. The whole affair is a grand swindle, and the Government has placed itself on a level with the smugglers by issuing such orders and enacting such conditions as the following case discloses. Mr. MORRISON purchased some time ago eight cases of silks from a Spanish house, said house stating that they were stored in the Custom House and producing the receipt of the guarda almacen of storekeeper to that effect, which was transferred to the purchaser. On calling at the Custom House for his merchandise, he only found four instead of eight cases. Now comes a sample of how we do things in Cuba. The Administrator of Customs exacts not only the duty on the four but on the whole eight cases, and, in addition, says the Government is not liable to be sued for any damages, or to account for the missing four cases. Mr. MORRISON, however, may sue the storekeeper, a man placed there by the Government, who left his position a long time ago and now resides in Spain. As, notwithstanding the commission of merchants, many rascalities are still committed, Mr. MORRISON will be compelledto pay duties to a Government which has stolen his property from him, and as this is not a swindle against the Treasury, but a swindle of the Treasury against a merchant, there is no redress.

WAR NEWS—SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

General VALMASEDA is at Santiago de Cuba awaiting reinforcements. Owing to the cool weather sickness is not so fatal in this jurisdiction as during the past Summer months, when cholera and vomito were rampant.

NUEVITAS.

The population of Nuevitas has increased very much during the past season by reason of loyal people flocking in to the place from sections of the country threatened by the rebel forces. The large number of troops along the line of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad have secured the communication so that trains run regularly.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

In Puerto Principe, on the 25th of last month, some military and religious ceremonies took place, very Spanish in their nature. A newly-built fort, one of several designed for the better defence of the city, was named, or *baptized* as the Spaniards have it. There were present, among others, General PUELLO, commanding that district, with his staff, the members of the Supreme Court and many of the officers of the line regiments stationed in the city, as well as those belonging to the various volunteer organizations then in the city. The name given is Fort Rodas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During one of the last days of October, near Punta Pilon, a skirmish took place between an insurgent force 200 strong and eighty Spaniards. The rebels were well mounted and armed with Remington guns. The fight lasted several hours, resulting in the flight of the Cubans, leaving ten dead. The Spaniards sustained no loss. Colonel ISQUIERDO has been appointed *ad interim* Governor of Sancti Espiritus during the sickness of the regular Governor, General GONZALES. A good deal has been said in these days regarding a movement put on foot for surrounding *La Ciénega de Zapata* by land and by sea. *La Ciénega de Zapata* is a large extent of timbered, marshy country west of Cienfuegos, where it is said some 2,000 negroes and Chinamen have their headquarters since the failure of the rising at Yaguey Grande, not far distant. This band is accused of having committed nearly all the damage to property that has occurred in the jurisdictions of Cienfuegos and Colon. A Pole (RUDOLFF) commands them. He rose, as report goes, from a country storekeeper to General at one step. No definite news regarding the result of the expeditions has been made public in this city, though it is thought by many the birds will have flown by some of the numerous avenues of escape from the noted swamp ere the troops may have penetrated to the depths of the morass. In Cienfuegos a volunteer belonging to the battalion Cazadores de Valmaseda, recently organized in this city and sent to the seat of war, was shot upon the arrival of the regiment *en route* from Havana to the seat of action, by orders from this city, it having become known to the authorities here that the man in question had enlisted by order of CESPEDES, for the purpose of killing General VALMASEDA. It is said documentary proof exists to corroborate the above. The Secret Police continues to make arrests, and the spy system is general. It is reported that there are about five hundred paid and ten times that number of voluntary spies in Havana alone. The former have been principally recruited from the dregs of the population, every house of prostitution having at least furnished one. A goodly number of the commercial houses of Havana have signed an agreement binding themselves mutually to charge hereafter 2½ per cent. commission on the total amount of freight of vessels consigned to them, even though a part or all of the cargo may be consigned to the same house as the vessel. Should the cargo belong to the owner of the vessel, or should the vessel arrive here with a charter for a round trip, then charging the above commission will be optional with the consignees.

QUASIMODO.

HAYTI.

Salnave Before Jacmel—Brice Marching on Port-au-Prince.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Sunday, Oct. 24, 1869.

We have no news from Port-au-Prince. The army of SALNAVE, under General CHEVALIER, had been beseiging this town during the last fortnight, but they have retreated to Leogane, to stop the advance of the revolutionary General BRICE, who is marching on Port-au Prince. General Brice has captured the town of Miragoane.

ST. DOMINGO.

Inaction of the Revolutionists—Dependence on the French Loan—General Misery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PUERTO PLATA, Monday, Oct. 25, 1869.

Nothing new to report from this Republic. The Revolutionists under General CABRAL continue inactive near Azua. Great misery exists all over the country. The Government depended on the French loan for resources, but it proved a complete failure in the European markets. It is positively asserted that as soon as Congress meets in Washington President BAEZ will submit the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

PORTO RICO.

The Crops—Religious Liberty Proclaimed—Health of the Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHNS, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869.

The prospects of next year's crop are satisfactory. The coffee crop promises to turn out better in quality and quantity, and that of sugar bids to be over the average of the three last. In politics the only news of importance is a decree from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, published in the official *Gazette* of this island, and consequently already in force, establishing complete religious liberty in the Spanish Antilles. All the appointments under Government are open to all Spanish subjects without regard to their religion. The health of the island continues good.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Brooklyn Returns—How the Republican Sheriff is Counted Out—The Frauds Palpable on Their Face—A Son's Letter to His Father.

Time develops mystery and solves many a doubt; so it has in relation to the figures served up by the canvassers at the recent election in the City of Brooklyn. The figures transmitted by telegraph to Police Headquarters, in Washington-street, on the night of election, were fresh from the lips of the canvassers after they had counted the vote, but before they had time to communicate with their masters, the leaders of the Democratic General Committee, and, of course, before the returns were tampered with by these leaders, or by the canvassers, in obedience to the mandate of the said leaders. That the returns were tampered with there is now no longer reason to doubt, for the paper on which the returns are written shows the evidence. This discovery has been made from a careful examination of the returns sent in to the Board of City Canvassers. Here are some of the revelations:

Many of the figures appear to have been erased and rewritten. The most important of these changes are the following:

In the Seventh District, Sixth Ward, CUNNINGHAM'S vote has been altered apparently from 401 to 501; and WALTERS' vote from 201 to 101. The returns received at Police Headquarters immediately after the close of the polls were: CUNNINGHAM, 401; WALTERS, 201. JOSEPH H. WILKESON and M. FERRIS, canvassers.

In the Fourth District, Seventh Ward, CUNNINGHAM'S vote has been altered to 255. WALTER'S vote has been changed to 273, seemingly from 373. The returns received at Police Headquarters after the close of the polls were: CUNNINGHAM, 155; WALTER'S, 373. R. SMITH and C. B. WILEY, canvassers.

In the Fourth District, Thirteenth Ward, CUNNINGHAM'S vote was 277. It appears to have been 177. The three of the 300 for WALTERS has also been changed. The Police gave the returns as follows: CUNNINGHAM, 177; WALTERS, 400. Z. J. FOLEY and A. HAMILTON, canvassers.

In the First District, Twentieth Ward, CUNNINGHAM'S vote stands at 247. It has been altered, apparently, from 147. WALTERS' vote has also been changed from something to 271. The Police returns were: CUNNINGHAM, 147; WALTERS, 371. G. R. ROGERS and H. H. FORBUSH, canvassers.

One thing remarkable about all the returns is that no alteration has been made in any case that does not appear to affect CUNNINGHAM'S vote for the better and WALTERS' vote for the worse.

Then, also, the canvassers for the Second District of the Sixteenth Ward, where the vote stood 209 for WALTERS and 108 for CUNNINGHAM, conveniently lost their returns, by which operation the voters of that election district are to be defrauded of their votes on everything.

With such alterations as are noted, and the loss stated, the vote, as announced by the canvassers before they had time to manipulate the returns, stood 23,851 for WALTERS and 23,043 for CUNNINGHAM. Since they have erased and altered the figures, the vote appears as 23,599 for CUNNINGHAM and 23,032 for WALTERS, thus electing CUNNINGHAM in defiance of the people's ballots to the contrary.

Explanatory of the manner in which the election was conducted, the Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* publishes the following descriptive letter from a young man in Brooklyn, who officiated as poll clerk, to his father:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4.

DEAR FATHER: Thinking perhaps you might be interested in knowing something how voting is conducted in New-York, I will give you a description of my experience as poll clerk on Tuesday, Nov. 2. I acted in the ——th District of the ——th Ward, Brooklyn, the roughest ward in the city, but the best district in the ward. The polls opened at 6:30 A. M., at which time there was a crowd of Irishmen on hand, all ready to commence early. I may as well say here (in order that you may understand better why some things were allowed which took place during the day) that there were four canvassers, of which two should have been Republicans; two inspectors, of which one should have been a Republican; and two poll clerks, of which one was a Republican, and that was myself, and I was the only Republican in the crowd. My duties were to write down the name of each man as he voted—his residence and what tickets he voted—there being nine tickets in all. The first thing they did was to send for a bottle of whisky, and shortly after they sent for another. They had two bottles of whisky and a pitcher of lager there all day, and as fast as one got empty they would send out and have it filled up again. At first things went very well, but it was not long before they commenced their games. Almost every man that voted would have from three to five votes. A short dialogue, something after this manner, generally ensued before they commenced voting: "See here, you have only got three tickets; dont you want to vote the whole nine?" "Yes, you do, you'd better vote the whole thing." "Well, I don't care; but I haven't got the tickets here; somebody give me some tickets." "Oh, never mind; here are some tickets." A lot of Democratic tickets had been placed just behind the ballot boxes, and the managers of the voting would take up one for each box, stuff them in, and call off to me voter's names, which I was bound to put down. And so it went on all day—one continuous game of stuffing. The place was jammed all day with a drunken set of Irish Democrats. I didn't see a Republican until about 8 o'clock P. M. I had breakfast at 5:30 A. M. and my dinner at 3 P. M., and didn't get anything more to eat until 5:30 P. M., the next day. The polls closed at 7:56 P. M., and then commenced the fun. After the State ticket had been counted they came pretty near having a fight. I was busy making out papers and getting ready to send in my returns to headquarters, so did not keep tally with the other poll clerk. He handed me the paper to make out my returns from, and on looking over it I found that according to his figures there had been over a thousand votes recorded, when in reality there were only 278 rightfully polled. I spoke about it, and you should have seen him fly. He wanted to know what business it was of mine, and called me everything but a good fellow. About this time some one in the crowd took the matter up, and they had it hot and heavy, but the Republican had no show, and did a very wise thing under the circumstances, and that was to clear out; had he not done so they would have broken his head for him. I refused to make any return from his paper and so the matter stood until we got through with the other eight tickets, when they went to work and cooked up a paper to suit themselves, and I didn't dare to do anything else but send in the returns as they gave it to me, for I had already had a row on almost every ticket. After the State ticket we took the others in order. I made up my mind that I would keep tally of the votes as they were called off myself, which made lively work for me, as I had to make out complete returns of every ticket, and send a policeman up to headquarters with it as soon as completed. We didn't agree in a single thing; the other poll clerk would have the biggest majorities for the Democrats. The Assembly ticket is a fair sample of the way things went. Adding the Democratic and Republican tickets together he had 319 votes, and you remember there were only 278 votes polled. Of course, I refused his figures, and sent in a return of my own, which I believe to be as near correct as it is possible to get them. Upon my refusing his figures he would get mad and swear like a trooper. The air was so impregnated with tobacco smoke that it is a wonder we were not drunk from breathing it. Over every ticket we had a row, which would end in my sending in my own figures. Of course, the crowd backed the other fellow up, and I expected every minute they would either break my head or pitch me out of the building. There were three policemen there all the time, beside the one I had to take in my returns. One policeman sat down on one side of me, another on the other side, and the other kept the crowd away from me. They told me to do as I was doing and stick to my rights and they would see me through. We got through about 12 o'clock at night with the counting, at which time the two inspectors were laid out drunk on the floor. The canvassers were so drunk that they could not make out their books, of which there were three. I had to make out all three, which took me until 2:20 A. M. writing as hard as I could. I preserved a copy of all my returns, and I made the books agree with them. After I got through with these books the canvassers managed to sign their names to them, which completed my day's work. We were compelled to carry the inspectors out, as they were so drunk they could not walk. I helped one of the canvassers home myself. I never passed through such a scene before in my life. I had forgotten to refer to one important fact; that on the ticket for assessment and taxation there were 151 against and one for it. I thought you would like to have an impartial statement of how voting is conducted in this city, and have hurriedly tried to acquaint you with the facts. I remain, your affectionate son,

ALFRED.

Prohibition and Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editor of a notorious paper once compared himself to Saint Paul and SOCRATES. I thing the Prohibitionists have about as much right to compare themselves to the Anti-Slavery men. Be that as it may, your correspondent "Prohibition" has overlooked some of the bearings of his illustration. The slavery question required to settle it the greatest civil war on record. Does "Prohibition" regard his cause as so sacred or so vitally important that it would justify another civil war? If not, I submit that he has no right to make the comparison.

CARL BENSON.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Ring Candidates for Police and Civil Justices.

The Tammany Ring are encountering a good deal of difficulty in making up a slate for the Municipal election that shall satisfy the hosts of aspirants for Aldermanic and Judicial honors, and prevent the running of bolting candidates. In order to pacify the rival office seekers and bring about harmony in the party for the State election, so as to elect all their candidates for the Senate and Assembly, and thus save the Legislature to the Democracy, they were obliged to mortgage a large portion of the capital that properly belonged to the Municipal election. Disappointed aspirants for a seat in the Legislature were promised, as a condition of their keeping quiet, a nomination for Police or Civil Justice, or Alderman or Assistant Alderman; and these promises, it appears, exceeded the number of places that the Ring now find themselves able to dispose of without creating still greater dissatisfaction than was caused by making up the November slate. For this reason there is an unusual delay in making up the Municipal slate, which is very annoying to those who are waiting to find their names inscribed thereon. Every day there are rumored changes in the list of names, and the offices of TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY are besieged by crowds of excited politicians, who threaten to break the entire Tammany machine unless their claims are recognized. It is difficult, therefore, for outsiders to predict with any degree of certainty what will be the ultimate programme, but the following list of Ring candidates for Police and Civil Justices is deemed by those who are nearest the throne to be, in the main, reliable.

POLICE JUSTICES.

In the First District EDWARD HOGAN and JOSEPH DOWLING will be renominated without opposition.

In the Second District WM. DODGE will get a renomination, and the other place will probably be filled by JOHN HARDY, a new man.

In the Third District EDWARD J. J. SHANDLEY is booked for a renomination, and JOHN SCOTT, a new man, will most likely be put forward as his colleague.

In the Fourth District there are a multitude of candidates. "Big Judge" CONNOLLY manifests a desire to hang on to the position of Police Justice, notwithstanding he has got the fat berth of Register. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the "Sage of Bloomingdale," who gave the "Big Judge" so hard a run at the last election in that district, is again a candidate, and will not back down for the Tammany Ring or anybody else. JNO. S. MASTERSON is also a candidate, and so are HENRY MURRAY and JOSEPH MCGUIRE and two or three others.

In the new district (the Ninth) it is pretty well settled that JNO. MCQUADE shall have the nomination.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

The list of Civil Justices, according to the best information that can be obtained of the way the slate stands at present, is as follows:

First District—Dennis Quinn, (renomination.)
Second District—Thos. Kivlin, (renomination.)
Third District—Chas. Dusenbury.
Fourth District—Anthony Hartman.
Fifth District—Wm. H. Tracey.
Sixth District—Thos. Pitman or T. H. Lane.
Seventh District—Butler H. Bixby.
Eighth District—N. Hill Fowler.
Ninth District—Josiah Porter.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

A Remarkable Action Before the Supreme Court—A Man Asks for a Decree that a Woman be Compelled to be his Wife.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, a case was called on for trial which presents some phases of New-York City life in an exceedingly ludicrous aspect. ANDREW GARR, a middle-aged gentleman, son of a man who was formerly a well known practitioner at the New-York Bar, brought a suit against one Miss PHEBE PEARSALL, for the purpose of obtaining in a Court having equity jurisdiction, a decree which should have the effect of making the latter acknowledge before the world that she is the plaintiff's wife. From the opening of the plaintiff's case by his counsel, Mr. A. H. H. DAWSON, it appears that an acquaintance was commenced between the parties as long as twenty-three years ago. They corresponded frequently for a long time, and it appears from the complaint, and is not denied in the answer, that at one time there was an engagement of marriage. But plaintiff insisted upon something beyond the simple engagement, namely, that owing to certain family affairs over which he had no control, it was agreed between them that until the happening of an event, no ceremony was to be performed, but meantime they were to regard each other as husband and wife. No cohabitation was to take place until after the ceremony. After a long time, plaintiff says, the defendant proposed to break off the arrangement, and as, a proof of the termination of their agreement, it was proposed that each should burn the letters received from the other. It has transpired that the plaintiff, instead of entirely destroying, by fire, the letters in his possession, received from the lady, did not act in good faith, but that he rolled up the letters in a bundle, and held them in a blaze until such time as the edges were all burned, thus being able to say that he had burned them all, although retaining them for his own purposes. It is proper to state that the answer of the defendant denies explicitly that there was any arrangement whereby they were constituted husband and wife without a ceremony; no agreement was ever made of that nature, and she avers that whatever promise of marriage ever existed between them was canceled by mutual consent.

What the plaintiff in this suit asked, was that a Court of Equity declare the relation of husband and wife existing, not because of any ceremony performed, or because of any cohabitation, but because by the laws, consisting of decisions of high Courts of this State, it is said that a ceremony is not necessary; that marriage may be proved by general repute in the circle in which the parties have moved, &c.

Mr. D. B. EATON, counsel for the defendant, asked to have the complaint dismissed on the plaintiff's opening. It was a most remarkable action; he never had heard of such a case before in all his practice. The defendant in her answer had denied that she was ever in any sense the wife of the plaintiff. There was no pretence that there had been any cohabitation, any ceremony of marriage, or any acknowledgment by word or act of hers that she was his wife. He contended the Court had no jurisdiction and no power in the premises.

Judge BARNARD concurred in this view and made an order dismissing the complaint.

The Peabody Monument Fund.

Subjoined are the names of thirty-nine additional subscribers to the $1 "Peabody Monument" fund, to be erected in Central Park. The sums collected have been paid into the hands of JOHN BLOODGOOD, Esq., banker, No. 22 William-street, Treasurer *pro tem.*, who will be happy to receive other subscriptions from all parts of the country: Q. C. De Grove, J. H. Davis, Charles Hamilton, W. T. Morris, S. M. Hibbard, M. A. Herrick, Isaac M. Bussinger, Otto Gelpcke, Winchester Britton, S. Frank Coddington, C. T. Yerkes, Jr., Wm. R. Wise, P. Bruns, N. H. Messenger, J. S. Colgate, W. W. Saltonstall, J. R. Emerson, Chas. M. Stead, L. B. Stone, Hy Eveson, Wm. S. Marston, Theo. E. Leeds, F. D. Stead, S. E. Cooke, R. T. Wilson, A. V. B. Van Dyck, Z. T. Baker, G. J. Landon, R. W. Leonard, H. Stern, J. M. Amory, J. B. Trainer, Daniel Drew, J. B. Slayback, W. G. Wiley, E. D. Stanton, J. Hays, W. P. Robertson, G. F. Dickinson.

Accident at Fulton Ferry.

As the ferry boat *Winona*, of the Fulton Ferry line, was entering the slip on this side of the river, at about 5:30 P. M. yesterday, the pilot lost his presence of mind, and used his bell so clumsily that the engineer was unable to tell whether to "stop her" or "let her go." The tide was running up with unusual force, and the pilot was apparently so busy ringing the bell that he forgot to steer the boat, which ran at full speed into the eastern end of the pier, crushing the rotten and weak piles of which it is composed into fragments. The kerosene lamp which lighted the pier was thrown upon the bow of the boat, where it exploded. There were several persons standing on the forward part of the boat, and it was singularly fortunate that the piles of the pier were so rotten as to offer only a slight resistance to the boat.

The Government and the Eight-Hour Law.

The following interesting correspondence in relation to the Eight-hour law explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Learning that the new Post Office now building in the City of New-York is being erected by and under the direction of the Treasury Department, I have been instructed by resolution of the New-York Workingmen's Union, (a legislative body representing the various trades of this City,) at a meeting held on the evening of Oct. 16, 1869, to write you and inquire, on behalf of the workingmen of New-York, whether work on the new Post Office (a national building) is not being done in accordance with the law making eight hours a day's labor on all Government work wherever located? The hours now worked thereon being ten instead of, as the law prescribes, eight hours.

We respectfully call your attention to this matter, believing that as you have jurisdiction in the case, you desire to do no injustice to the working classes by requiring them to labor more hours than the act of Congress demands. The proper enforcement of the law and the benefits to be derived therefrom is of vital importance to us in many respects. Regarding it thus, we respectfully solicit your intervention in having the building constructed in accordance with the national Eight-hour law. By so doing you will confer a lasting favor, for which the workingmen of the Empire State will be ever grateful. A reply is respectfully solicited. Yours, respectfully,

WM. J. JESSUP,
Corresponding Secretary New-York Workingmen's Union, No. 13 Norfolk-street, New-York City

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9, 1869.

SIR: Yours of the 21st ult. is received. In reply I have to say that the law to which you refer does not fix the hours of labor on work performed by contractors for the Government. This Department has, therefore, no control over the hours of labor of persons working for its contractors.

Since the passage of the Eight-hour law all mechanics and laborers employed by this Department have been required to work but eight hours for a day's labor, except in such cases as the exigencies of the public service have demanded, in which cases it has been by special agreement with the persons so employed, the compensation being rated accordingly. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

WM. J. JESSUP, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Workingmen's Union, No. 11 Norfolk-street, New-York.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

The New Building near the Academy of Music—Description of the Plans—Galleries for Paintings and Statuary—A School of Art to be Established.

The lovers of art in Brooklyn will before long have their ardent wishes gratified, by the erection of a handsome structure adjoining the Academy of Music in Montague-street, by the Art Association. The Art Association may appear to have been slow about determining to have a new building, and about preparing their plans for it, but those who have watched their efforts will readily attest the fact that they have acted well, wisely and with ample haste in the matter. The first thing they had to find was whether there was sufficient culture, refinement and taste in Brooklyn to encourage them as an art organization. While engaged in this effort of discovery, they found that they were actually educating the community so that beside ascertaining whether there was a desire for art exhibitions, they have made Brooklyn a great centre of art, and a home of artists. Under these circumstances they found that the time had come for a central home—a permanent institution where the works of the artists might be seen by their neighbors, and where young beginners might receive encouragement in their delightful studies. So they have determined to build upon the vacant lot adjoining the Academy of Music. This lot is fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep. The architectural style of the building will be the Gothic, and it will combine beauty with uniqueness in the details of the general design. An eye will be had to all the modern requirements, so that in the construction of the edifice, the latest improvements will be duly taken advantage of.

The most beautiful materials that can be used for such a purpose will be procured. The principal stone used for the exterior will be of a light buff color, and is known as the Cleveland or Ohio stone. The ornamental trimmings are to be of red Nyack stone, a blue stone, Nova Scotia granite, and white and colored marbles. At the end nearest the Academy a lofty tower is to be erected. The first two stories of the tower will be distinguished by a large entrance way, with elaborately carved shafts, and groups of windows over it. At the third story, however, it will become partially disengaged from the main building, above which it will rise and be surmounted by a quaint and lofty gabled roof. This treatment of the tower will give breadth to the front of the building, and at the same time an appearance of picturesqueness and loftiness to the roof lines. From the above description it will at once be perceived that the building will present a striking contrast to the Academy of Music, from which it will be separated by a strip of land about fifteen feet wide, and although it is not to occupy anything like so large a frontage as the building devoted to music, the drama, political meetings, and other entertainments of a secular or sacred character, its appearance will be decidedly more prepossessing, and from the nature of its design and the materials used in its construction, there appears to be no reason to doubt but that the members of the Association will realize their ideal of a building, of which the exterior characteristics will be a combination of lightness and gracefulness. As already stated, the chief purpose for which the building is intended, is to provide permanent galleries for the exhibition of works of art. It was found, however, when the plans were drawn up, that, after ample provision had been made for that purpose, that a considerable amount of space remained unappropriated. After some deliberation, it was finally decided that rooms should be appropriated for drawing and other classes, and even then it was found that but a limited number of artists could be accommodated with studios. The building is to have one main gallery, which will comprise nearly the whole of the second floor. This gallery will also run up to the roof of the building, and in it paintings are to be exhibited. For the exhibition of statuary, bronzes and other similar works of art, there will be two or three smaller galleries. These will be situated in the front part of the building. The main gallery is to be connected with the Academy of Music by a spacious covered bridge, highly ornamental in character, and thus, when the receptions of the Art Association take place, the two buildings can be used for that purpose, and visitors pass from one building to the other without being put to the inconvenience and annoyance of going out into the street. Adjoining all the galleries there will be numerous dressing, waiting and reception rooms. The rooms to be used as schools of art will comprise a number of spacious and well-lighted halls, where ample accommodation will be provided for classes pursuing the study of drawing or painting. The studios, of which mention has already been made, will be in the upper portion of the building, and are to be let to resident artists. It is probable that at the outset a large number of the rooms on the first floor will be leased for banking, insurance and other similar purposes. The janitor's rooms will be in the basement, where it is also intended to place the most improved heating apparatus and other similar contrivances. The principal entrance is at the north end of the building and on entering and passing through the vestibule the visitor will reach the main stairway which will run up the entire length of the building. It is to be built of hard wood, and will be lined with brick and stone mosaic work. Nothing definite can yet be ascertained as to the probable cost of the building, although it appears to be conceded that the amount will exceed $100,000. The plan, of which the above is a description, was drawn by Mr. J. C. CADY, of this City, and has already been approved by the Association. Estimates are now being made by different builders, and it is expected that the necessary excavations will be finished within the next three months. The work of putting up the building, however, will not commence before next Spring, and after that time it is to be pushed forward with all possible speed, so that the building may be finished in time to be used for the receptions of the Association during the Winter of 1870.

Belligerent Rights Claimed for the Haytian Revolutionists.

Two petitions, one from New-York and one from Boston, have been sent to the United States Government at Washington, signed by nine-tenths of the merchants of those cities engaged in the trade with Hayti, asking for the recognition of the revolutionists in that island as belligerants. The petitioners assign as sufficient reasons for the Government's compliance with the prayer of the petition, the long continuance of the war and the fact that the following important towns are in possession of the revolutionists: Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Miragoane, St. Marc, Gonaives and Aeul; while SALNAVE holds but three: Port-au-Prince, Port du Paix, (an insignificant village,) and Cape Haytian.

Appeal by the Ladies' Depository.

The Board of Managers of the Ladies' Depository is just now renewing its appeal to the public for support and encouragement. This institution was founded in 1833, for the purpose of assisting respectable females to obtain employment, and has its office at 876 Broadway. It is entirely under the control of ladies, whose object is purely that of assisting those who are less fortunately circumstanced than themselves to obtain the means of a respectable livelihood. They not only solicit donations of money to further their objects, but request those wishing to employ female labor, especially of the higher sort, to leave orders with them.

The County Canvassers.

Yesterday the Board completed the canvass of the returns from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Wards.

A communication was read from JOHN M. COSTA, claiming that in the Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward, in the returns for member of Assembly, the votes given for COSTA and BERGEN were transposed, by which Mr. COSTA loses, as he says, several votes.

The paper was placed on file.

New-York Female Assistance Society.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of this Society was held yesterday in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and was well attended. The annual report, which was read, showed the Society to be increasing in usefulness and efficiency in the relief of cases of sickness and distress, so common in this City. Mr. J. S. COCHRAN submitted the treasurer's report, which showed the assets to be $29,295 29, and the disbursements $8,867 13, leaving a balance of $204 28; $3,935 were expended in coal, and $4,831 43 have been voted to the managers for distribution.

Rev. Dr. RIDGEWAY address the Society. He said that its operations were of such a nature that they were comparatively unknown to the public, being conducted in an unobtrusive manner. The good the Society has been able to accomplish was a source of congratulation. How gratifying it was to the Christian heart to know that, while there were many enterprises in active prosecution claiming the attention of the public, by their comprehensiveness and magnitude of work, there were other enterprises like their own, which, though comparatively unknown, were yet doing a good work, and possibly accomplishing far better results. It should be the duty of every one, as far as possible, when dispensing charity to conceal the element of charity in it under the cover of kindness and gentleness.

The various officers of the Society were reelected and the meeting separated.

THE SUFFOCATION TRAGEDY.

Inquest in the Case of the Jessup Family—Interesting Evidence of the Fire Marshal and the Eye-Witnesses.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, at the Beekman-street Police Station, in the case of GEORGE JESSUP, his wife LETITIA, and his two children, JOHN and WILLIAM, who, it will be remembered, were suffocated by smoke from a fire on the second floor of the premises No. 63 Liberty-street, which occurred on the night of the 29th ult. The deceased were all living on the top floor, and could not escape by the roof or stairs. Fire Marshal BRACKETT having made an investigation into the origin of the fire, materially assisted the Coroner by making a concise statement of the facts coming into his possession. The Coroner also obtained considerable evidence from other witnesses. We present a synopsis of the testimony adduced:

Fire Marshal Brackett testified that he had made an investigation in the case, and ascertained the following facts: The fire originated in the rear of the second floor, occupied by E. S. Raymond, printer; it extended to the roof; it was discovered by Mrs. Bruning, at No. 4 Liberty-place; she notified Mr. Ketchum; says the fire appeared to be about the centre pier on the second floor of the building, within a few feet of the rear wall; one of Mr. Raymond's printers, Mr. Testull, had taken some cotton waste just before and saturated it with benzine oil, which he lighted for the purpose of working by; it was allowed to burn out, and was not extinguished; Higgins, another of Raymond's employes, says he was directed by the foreman, Mr. Munro, to throw it into the grate, the iron plate being hot; he took but half of it between two pieces of wood and carried it to the grate; the remainder was carried away by another boy in a similar manner; the place was closed at six o'clock, and the fire was discovered about half-past six; during the fire witness stood on the opposite side of the street; about fifteen minutes after the alarm, Mr. Cornell, Superintendent of Insurance Patrol, came up and said that four bodies had been discovered on the upper floor; Cornelius Martineau, of the First Precinct, stated that while he was on the second floor, at the head of the first flight of stairs, he met a man and woman; the man he judged to be the janitor and the woman his wife; he saw the pair in the extreme rear, but the smoke was so dense he could not reach them; the officer stated that he made no effort to get the party out, but warned them of their danger; he retreated because it was getting too hot for him to remain there; he made no outcry when he reached the street; but said he told the Fire Marshal of the fact; witness said, "Are you not mistaken;" when he pointed to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and said, "That is the man I told;" he supposed him to be the Marshal; after telling him he resumed his patrol; the Chief Engineer denies the statement, and says that he knew nothing of the party being in the building; could not discover that he had notified any one; witness believes that the fire was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the employes of Mr. Raymond.

Captain Morris De Camp, of the Second Police Precinct, testified that he arrived at the fire about ten minutes after it broke out; the upper floor was in flames; was present at the interview between Officer Martineau and the Fire Marshal; heard from the Chief Engineer that four bodies had been burned in the building; Martineau told witness that he was the first officer at the fire; he entered the building by the hall door, and proceeded to the top of the first flight of stairs; a man came running up stairs; he then saw a woman coming down stairs; the man joined her, and they went up together; he said he had warned the parties, and the Fire Marshal said, "Why did you not kick them out if they would not go any other way?" he said the place became so hot that he was obliged to leave; he did not give any alarm.

Engineer John Conley testified that he received the alarm at the office, and got there in three minutes; the flames were coming out of the second floor; private watchman Haskins told witness he thought there was a family on the upper floor, and he didn't know whether they had got out or not; ordered some men to go over the roof of adjoining building, and see if they could get down the scuttle of the building; when it was broken open they couldn't go down for the heat and smoke; the bodies were found afterward near the ladder leading to the scuttle; witness supposes the persons were suffocated before they were burned; thinks they could scarcely have been saved had the firemen known they were there.

The Fire Marshal remarked that he understood from the witnesses he had examined that the scuttle was nailed down to prevent the entrance of thieves.

John Kimmens, of the Insurance Patrol, testified that he received no information that there was any one in the building, nor did any of the Patrol know anything about it until the bodies were discovered.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to their deaths by suffocation at a fire at No. 63 Liberty-street, on the 29th of October, 1869, and we consider Officer CORNELIUS MARTINEAU deserving of censure in not notifying the firemen, on their arrival on the scene, that a family were in the building at the time, of which fact he was aware."

Anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society—Formal Presentation of the New Mission Rooms on Broadway.

The Book Concern and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church are now in full possession of their new quarters in the fine building at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street. The two institutions occupy one-fourth of the building lately put up by JAMES MCCREERY & CO., and occupied by them as a first-class drygoods store. On the first floor is the retail bookstore of the Publication Society, and on the second floor the offices of the same establishment, while the entire third story is occupied by the mission rooms and the offices of the various periodical publications of the Methodist Church. The mission rooms, which occupy the entire front of the building on the third floor, were formally presented to the General Missionary Committee by the Executive Committee of the Board of Mission yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M. On this occasion Rev. Bishop MORRIS, President of the Missionary Society occupied the chair and Rev. Bishop SCOTT conducted the preliminary devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. HARRIS acted as Secretary.

The presentation address was made by E. L. FANCHER, Esq., in behalf of the Board of Missions. He alluded to the origin of the Society, when, in February, 1819, about forty persons, of whom but one now survives, met in the Forsyth-street Church, and effected its organization. Since that time it has grown and extended until the sun never sets upon its labors. In view of its great work and the wide field of labor which it occupies, he deemed it eminently fitting that it should have commodious rooms in the most central, accessible and attractive quarter of the business portion of the American Metropolis. Its wants would increase still further, and one of the advantages of the present building was that more extensive accommodations could be obtained when they are needed. These elegant rooms were now presented to the Methodist Church for the uses of the Missionary Society.

Rev. Bishop JANES responded to the address, accepting the rooms for the purposes to which they were to be devoted. In this building, he said, three important interests were represented. First, the publication interest, embodying the power of the Press, which was one of the great forces that govern the world. Second, the missionary interest, which was organized to propagate the Gospel, in obedience to the divine injunction to "preach the Gospel to every creature." This was the supreme interest of the church, and no others should be allowed to interfere with its work, or divert its resources to less important objects. Thirdly, here was represented the combined power of the Methodist Church; its effective working through the invincible might of association and unity. The speaker mentioned the interesting fact that since the organization of the Missionery Society, it had received and distributed over $9,000,000, and no default had ever occurred in the management of its finances, and its draft had never been dishonored in any part of the world. The expense of collecting and disbursing its funds had never exceeded 2 per cent., a record which could not be matched by any organization having the management of large resources in any part of the world.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. M. D'C. CRAWFORD and Rev. W. H. OLIN. Dr. CRAWFORD spoke of the importance of an annual reunion of the friends of the missionary cause to exchange views and awaken popular interest. He also alluded to the mighty obstacle which the Church had to deal with in the influx of Chinese pagans and European Catholics to this country. It matters not, he said, whether we go to heathenism or it comes to us, we must grapple with it. The treatment of the Chinese emigrants was one of the great problems of the day, and stemming the tide of Romanism, which threatens to overwhelm our public schools and our liberties, one of the chief labors of the Church.

Rev. Mr. OLIN gave expression to the universal satisfaction with which the present change of quarters had been received in all parts of the country. It was, he said, an evidence of the advancement of the great interest of the Methodist Church.

An Investigation Demanded by the Officers of the Cuba.

It was rumored, yesterday, that Commodore HIGGINS and the officers of the *Cuba*, or *Hornet*, made a visit to the headquarters of the Cuban Junta for the purpose of demanding an investigation into the charges recently made against them through the Press. It is alleged that the charges originated among the members of the Junta, but the latter emphatically deny the accusation. It is understood, however, that they have refused to make an investigation, although they have requested time to consider the report made by Commodore HIGGINS in regard to the necessity which compelled him to run his vessel into the mouth of Cape Fear River. It is also said that the officers of the *Cuba* feel very indignant at the ungenerous treatment which they have received at the hands of the Junta since their return from Wilmington.

Election of College Professors.

The Board of Trustees of the College of St. Francis Xavier met yesterday morning at the College buildings, No. 49 West Fifteenth-street. Rev. JOHN PABST was appointed President of the Board. The election of Professors took place, with the following result: Professor of Philosophy, Rev. FR. ISIDORE DAUBRESSE; Professor of History, Rev. PATRICK DALY; Professor of Rhetoric, Rev. JOHN CUNNINGHAM; Professor of Belles Lettres, Rev. PETER CASSIDY. The College numbers about 450 pupils, and is in a very flourishing condition. Only a few weeks ago a classical academy, in connection with it, was established at Eighty-fourth-street, and some months since another branch of the College was established at Woodstock, Md., where young men are trained to the priesthood, and are educated in the higher branches of study.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Removal of Election Officers—Reappointment of a Detective.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday afternoon, an affidavit was submitted showing that the inspectors in the Fourth District of the Fourteenth Ward had been guilty of gross irregularities on election day, and they were ordered to be removed. It appeared that the two Republican inspectors, being disheartened by their inability to keep out fraudulent votes, retired from the exercise of their duties at 10 A. M., and that the Democratic inspectors continued to hold the election, neither side notifying the Police Commissioners of the fact that no quorum was present at the polls. The canvassers in the eighth district of the Fifteenth Ward and some others were also removed for irregularities, but none of the cases were so flagrant as those noted.

CHRISTOPHER MCDOUGAL, who lately resigned his position as a detective, was yesterday reappointed a member of the force, and was again assigned to duty at the detective office at Police Headquarters.

Resignation of the Convict Policeman—A Police Captain to be Tried for a Report in Favor of the Applicant.

It having been stated by a morning paper that a man had been appointed a policeman of this City, and assigned to duty in the Eighth Ward, who had been recently an inmate of the New-Jersey State Prison, the Police Commissioners instituted an investigation which yesterday resulted in the resignation of the officer referred to. It appears that he was convicted of a larceny in New-Jersey and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison, but the Governor was so firmly convinced of his innocence that he was soon pardoned out. So far as that episode in his career is concerned the man would seem to be more unfortunate than criminal, and he was certainly not a "noted thief," as had been publicly asserted. But it further appears that in his eagerness to secure the means of living he committed a very grave offence. The printed forms of applications for appointment on the Police force require answers to certain questions, all of which must be sworn to, and among them, whether the applicant had ever been arrested or convicted of any crime. Both of these questions were answered in the negative, and affidavit was made to the application as required by the rules of the department. As an additional safeguard it is required in every case that a strict investigation shall be made into the habits, character and associates of the applicant by some Police Captain, to whom it is referred by the Chief Clerk. In this instance the inquiries were made by Captain THOMAS STEERS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who reported that everything concerning the applicant was entirely satisfactory, but the man being assigned to his Precinct immediately informed the Board in writing that the new appointment was a convict, and of notoriously bad character. Upon these facts a charge of neglect of duty in failing to make the proper inquiries as to character prior to the appointment, has been made against Captain STEERS, and he will be promptly brought to trial before the Commissioners.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The steamer *Tallapoosa* having taken on board one of the recently constructed steam launches, left the Navy Yard for Boston last night, taking with her a draft of men for that port.

The *Nantasket* yesterday moved over to the ordnance dock and delivered her 11-inch gun, which was too heavy for her. A 9-inch gun will take the place of the one removed.

The United States clipper storeship *Charmer* left yesterday with Government stores for Santa Cruz.

Smuggling Case.

An examination was held before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of JOSEPH SCHROEDER and ISIDORE BON, charged with smuggling a large quantity of cigars. At the close of the examination JOSEPH SCHEIDER, of No. 28 Liberty-street, one of the witnesses in the case, was arrested by Deputy Marshal WINSLOW, on a charge of smuggling 1,000 pieces of ribbon and 80,000 cigars into this port. He was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORN, and held to bail in $10,000.

Projected Buildings.

The following plans for projected buildings have been received by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the customary permission awarded, during the week ending Nov. 8:

Nov. 3, No. 1,159—One brick store, iron front, No. 372 and 374 Hudson-street, 50 by 85, five stories; owner, Mr. LOEWENBEIM.

No. 1,160—One brick stable west side of Tenth-avenue, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, 29 by 94; two stories; owners, Commissioners Police Department.

Nov. 4, No. 1,161—One brick, stone front, tenement, No. 230 East Thirty-fifth-street, 19.4 by 54, four stories; owner, M. E. KIERNAN.

No. 1,161—One brick tenement, No. 137 Baxter-street, 24.6 by 33, five stories; owner, THOMAS CARAY.

Nov. 5, No. 1,163—One brick store and dwelling, No. 139 East Houston-street, 16.8 by 30 and 44; owner, F. EHRHARD.

No. 1,164—One brick, brown-stone front, dwelling, 20 by 50, three stories, south side Perry-street, 141. 7¾ feet east of Bleecker-street; owner, WM. MULLRY.

Nov. 6, No. 1,165—One brick, brown-stone front, dwelling, north side Eighty-second-street, 246 feet west of First-avenue, 21.6 by 50, three stories; owner, Mrs. MARY L. CAMPBELL.

No. 1,166—One frame tenement, south side One Hundred and Forty-first-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 30, two stories; owner, THOMAS MCCOREY.

No. 1,167—One brick, brown-stone front dwelling, north side Forty-ninth-street, 461 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 22 by 60,—stories; owner, JOHN MOORE.

No. 1,168—One brick smoke house, No. 78 Attorney-street, 6 by 7, one story; owner, PAUL HOFFMAN.

No. 1,169—One brick tenement, north side Fifteenth-street, 462 feet west of Seventh-avenue, (rear,) 75.7 by 30, five stories; owner, JOHN W. MITCHELL.

No. 1,170—One brick, open front, wagon shed, Nos. 32 and 34 Commerce-street, 22 by 48, one story; owners, R. H. MCDONALD & CO.

Nov. 8,—No. 1,171—One brick and iron planing mill, south side Fifty-third street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, 105 by 90, two stories; owners, OGDEN & CARPENTER.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 209.—*James D. Bennett and Seth Turner* vs. *Finley F. Fowler.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The bill in this cause was filed by Fowler to obtain an accounting and injunction against Bennett and Turner for an alleged infringement of two reissued letters patent, obtained by him for "improvements for elevating hay and other like purposes." The defendants appeared and answered, but offered no proof to sustain their allegations. Subsequently, an interlocutory decree was entered, adjudging an infringement, and ordering a reference and perpetual injunction. The defendants appeared on the reference, which resulted in a report for the complainant for $1,860. On entering the decree, the amounts was reduced to $1,500, from which the defendant appealed; and they now claim that their letters patent were granted to them before the claimant obtained the reissued patents alleged to have been infringed, and that his reissued patents are vague, indefinite, and consequently void. They contain descriptions of differently constructed machines, and different results from any described in the original letters, and were clearly reissued for the purpose of inserting therein expanded and equivocal claims. Although the patentee calls his invention an improvement in elevating hay and other like products, he does not particularly specify and point out the parts, improvements or combinations which he claims are his own, so as to enable the public to know definitely what his claim is. It is asserted that the patentee claims that his machine will produce certain results which it will not produce. The elements or instrumentalities in the machine of the claimant and appellee are: First, a self-supporting base, or frame, called pyramidal in form, as distinguished and distinct from a standard or centre post; second, a centre piece or post, supported in or by the base-frame; third, an upper revolving frame, called also pyramidal in form; fourth, a rope and sheaves so arranged as to operate the machine in the manner described; fifth, in the final combination of the foregoing elements, a device for grasping hay or other like products, in this case a fork; sixth, in operation, the power applied outside the machine. The appellee claims that his patents establish that he was the first to invent a machine combining these elements for the objects and purposes stated in the specifications, as an independent agricultural implement. It is maintained that the appellant's machine is a clear infringement of the complainant's patents in every particular, being substantially the same organizations in form and effect.

L. L. Coburn for appellant; S. A. Goodwin for appellee.

No. 210.—*James C. Kennedy, Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington* vs. *Patrick Gibson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—In June, 1866, Kennedy, a citizen of New-York, as receiver of the Washington Bank, finding that the assets and credits of the bank were insufficient to pay its liabilities, brought this action to enforce the personal liability of the defendants as stockholders under the acts of Feb. 5, 1863, and July 3, 1864. The bill set forth that 2,000 shares of stock were issued by the bank, and that it would be necessary, for the payment of its entire liabilities, to obtain from the stockholders an amount of money equal to the full amount of the stock at par value—$200,000; and it was insisted that the receiver was entitled to have an account taken as against the stockholders of the liabilities and available assets of the bank, and to recover from each of them a proportionate contribution for the purpose of making good any deficiency which might remain after applying all the assets and credits. [illegible] the failure of the bank most of [illegible] shareholders, and those [illegible] holders up to the time [illegible] was in insolvent circum[illegible] their shares with int[illegible] liability [illegible] to be enforced to [illegible] respo[illegible]. The bill further [illegible] stockholders [illegible] bank were cit[illegible] New-York and [illegible] the District [illegible] and could not be [illegible] parties, be[illegible] would oust the jurisdiction of [illegible] prayed that the case might proceed [illegible] them parties. The defendants dem[illegible] submitting that the case stated did [illegible] receiver to the relief sought, and that [illegible] residences of the creditors of the bank [illegible] benefit the suit was brought, not be[illegible] Court had no jurisdiction of the case. [illegible] ders named in the bill as non-residents of [illegible] of Maryland were necessarily parties to any [illegible] against the defendants touching any of [illegible] of equity claimed, and the alleged credit[illegible] bank should also be joined as parties plain[illegible] demurrer was sustained by the Court below [illegible] bill dismissed. The receiver brings the case [illegible] insisting that as he is a statutory officer, nomin[illegible] by the Comptroller, he is clothed with all the [illegible] powers to maintain this suit. By [illegible] statute he is required, under the direc[illegible] of the Comptroller, to take possession [illegible] the books, records, assets, &c., and to [illegible] all claims; and he is also required by the [illegible], if necessary, to pay the debts of the Associa[illegible]—"to enforce this individual liability of the stock[illegible]" provided by the twelfth section of the act of [illegible]; and it is submitted that there is no way to en[illegible] this liability, unless he is competent to bring a [illegible] for that purpose, in which he [illegible] the condition of the bank, and the necessity [illegible] of the liability. This was a national bank, [illegible] could no longer bring suit, after all its books, assets and affairs were taken from them. It [illegible], it is claimed, that the receiver may sue whenever it may be necessary, or that as many receivers should be appointed as there are States in which suits may be brought. If the Court had the appointment of the receiver he could not sue extra territorially; and it was to meet this difficulty that it was provided that a receiver of the national banks should be appointed by the Comptroller, and not by the local Courts. And it follows that the national reciver may sue to enforce the express power conferred on him, or there is no person competent to sue. It is also maintained that contribution *pro rata* among the stockholders, for the purpose of making the deficiency of assets to pay the debts, is a matter peculiarly of equitable jurisdiction, nor is it any objection to the contribution that some of the stockholders are non-residents. If stockholders are scattered in different jurisdictions, the Court may in each case make the assessment as best it can be done against those found within the jurisdiction; otherwise all will escape liability by their separate residences. Then, after the receiver has enforced the personal liability of the stockholders, and paid over all money to the Treasurer, and reported his proceedings to the Comptroller, the latter officer will make distribution of the assets, first taking care of the United States as a creditor. After the United States are paid, the Comptroller is to pay, *pro rata*, all claims proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a Court of competent jurisdiction, and then the surplus, if any, is to go to the shareholders. This provision, it is believed, misled the Judge below, who construed it as requiring that the claims of creditors should be first ascertained by the Comptroller before the stockholders could be held liable, *pro rata*, to pay the deficiency of the assets. The receiver represents in such a proceeding, all the rights of the United States and creditors, none of whom need be parties, as this Court is only to adjudicate on the question of the deficiency of the assets and the amount payable to the receiver by each stockholder. If it shall be said that the suit should have been brought by the District-Attorney for the United States, (under the fiftieth section of the Currency act,) it is submitted that the Secretary of the Treasury approved the employment of the attorneys who brought the suit as special counsel.

The stockholders maintain the contrary of the foregoing proposition, and in respect to the jurisdiction urge that there is no power in the Circuit Court to have an account stated under this law; nor can such a suit in equity as the present be brought to enforce the individual liability of the stockholder. It is insisted that the case is put beyond equity jurisdiction by an averment of the bill that the balance of indebtedness of the bank, after applying its assets, exceeds the whole amount of the capital stock.

Robert J. Brent and R. T. Merrick for the appellant; J. N. Steele and Thos. Donaldson for appellees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER—TWO STEAMBOATS MEETING—SPEED.

The Long Island North Shore Passenger and Freight Transportation Company vs. The Ferry Boat George Law.—The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Boat Company vs. The Steamboat T. V. Arrowsmith.—These were cross actions to recover damages for a collision which occurred between the *George Law* and the *Arrowsmith* on Dec. 28, 1867, about 3 P. M. The *Arrowsmith* was bound on a trip from Pier No. 24 East River, up the East River. The *George Law* was on a trip from the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, to her slip between Oliver and James streets, New-York. The tide was about half-ebb, and the collision took place about the middle of the river. The *Arrowsmith* had got pretty well straightened up the river when she discovered the *George Law* coming down. Off of her port bow there was one of the Hunter's Point ferry boats, which had also got straightened up the river on one of her regular trips from New-York, and on the port side of the Hunter's Point boat was another ferry boat bound down the river, while on the starboard side of the *Arrowsmith* the river was all clear to the Brooklyn shore. The libel of the *Arrowsmith* alleged that when she saw the *George Law* the latter was coming down the river on a diagonal course, but nearly head on, and the pilot of the *Arrowsmith* blew two whistles as a signal for the *George Law* to pass on her starboard hand and put his own wheel to starboard; that the *Law* did not answer the whistles at once, but kept on her course till about sixty or one hundred feet off, when she also blew her whistles, and then the *Arrowsmith* stopped and backed, but the *Law* did not stop and back, and the collision occurred. There were some discrepancies between the libel and the answer filed by the owners of the *Arrowsmith*, the main difference being as to the course of the *George Law*, the libel stating that it was diagonal but nearly head on to the *Arrowsmith*, while the answer alleges that it was such that she was attempting to cross the bows of the *Arrowsmith* and of the Hunter's Point ferry boat. The *George Law* alleged that she was on a course diagonally down the river, when the *Arrowsmith* sheered toward the New-York side and blew two whistles, then being about three lengths off, and the *Law* then blew two whistles, and also steered to port, and stopped and backed. There were also some discrepancies between her libel and her answer. The *Arrowsmith* claimed that the *Law* was in fault, in not having a competent pilot or a proper lookout, in not following the *Arrowsmith's* signals, in not stopping in time or starboarding in time. The *Law* claimed that the *Arrowsmith* was in fault, in not having a lookout, in not porting, in not stopping and backing in time and in starboarding without waiting for a response from the *Law*. The bluff of the starboard bow of the *Law* struck the starboard side of the *Arrowsmith*. The latter was injured to the amount of about $6,000, and the former about $1,000.

Held by the Court—That on the libel of the *Arrowsmith* and the evidence produced by her, the two vessels were meeting, end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, prior to and at the time. The two whistles were blown by the *Arrowsmith* so as to make it incumbent on both of them to port their helms according to the thirteenth rule for avoiding collisions. That if the course of the *George Law* was as was stated in the answer of the *Arrowsmith*, then the two vessels were crossing, the *Arrowsmith* having the *Law* on her starboard side, and under the fourteenth rule for avoiding collisions, she was bound to keep out of the way of the *Law*. That the law of the State of New-York, of April 12, 1848, requiring steamboats to keep the centre of the river, which is invoked by the *Arrowsmith* to show that she had the right to keep on her course, was no more applicable to her than to the *Law*. That act must have a reasonable construction and cannot authorize any vessel to adhere blindly to a course in the centre of the river without reference to other vessels. That the ground taken by the *Arrowsmith*, viz.: That she was excused from porting her helm under the nineteenth rule for avoiding collisions, because there was not room for the *Law* to go between the *Arrowsmith* and the Hunter's Point boat, while there was plenty of room for the *Law* to go by on the starboard side, is not maintainable. The *Arrowsmith* ought to have stopped and reversed, at least as soon as she blew her two whistles, and at the same time thrown her head to starboard, in which case she would have been free from fault. That the evidence shows that an adherence by the *Arrowsmith* to the thirteenth and sixteenth rules was necessary to avoid the collision and that she was therefore in fault. That the *George Law* was also in fault for going at a greater rate of speed than ten miles an hour, contrary to the first section of the act of the State of New-York of April 12, 1848. That aside from that statute, she was in fault for not slackening her speed sooner when approaching the *Arrowsmith*, contrary to the sixteenth and twentieth rules for avoiding collisions. Decree therefore apportioning the damages. The question of costs reserved till the coming in of the report as to the damages.

For the *Arrowsmith*, B. D. Silliman and D. McMahon; for the *George Law*, Beebe, Donohue & Cooke, and T. Scudder.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

EXTRADITION—HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of Francois Farez, on habeas corpus.—This was an application on *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the petitioner, who is held under the Extradition treaty with Switzerland, for forgery committed in that country. The petitioner is committed under two warrants of a United States Commissioner, one issued before, the other after, the granting of the writ. The Marshal's return stating these facts and argument being confined to the second warrant, counsel for the petitioner objected to its sufficiency on the ground that when it was issued the petitioner was in the custody of the Court; also, because the mandate required by the treaty was signed by the Secretary of State and not by the President.

These objections being overruled, counsel obtained leave to traverse the return. Argument upon the issue so raised to-morrow.

For the petition, Mr. Coudert; opposed, Mr. Lapaugh.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

Before Judge Fithian.

THE DURAND CASE.

Mary Durand vs. Joseph Durand.—The order of arrest in this case has been vacated. The following opinion, delivered by Judge FITHIAN, sets forth the grounds on which the order was made:

The affidavit contains facts sufficient to constitute several causes of action, of a character in which an order of arrest could be granted. The only question is whether before the facts set forth in the affidavit it is not made affirmatively to appear that the plaintiff is incapacitated to sue or maintain any such action. It is alleged in favor of the question that the affidavit states facts, showing the plaintiff to be the wife of defendant. That husband or wife cannot maintain a personal action at law against the other for damages for a personal injury from either is clear. (Sarrydyk vs the Same, 44, book 368.) The remedy is by a criminal prosecution, and a bill in equity for a separation. In this case the affidavit shows that while there was never a formal ceremony of marriage, either religious or civil, between these parties, yet there was a promise of marrying consummated by living and cohabiting together as man and wife for sixteen years. The plaintiff promised to be the wife of defendant, and in fulfillment of that promise she forsook all others and kept herself exclusively to him as his lawful wife and the mother of his children for sixteen years, during all which time the defendant kept and maintained and cohabited with the plaintiff, openly and publicly acknowledging her to be his wife. Within all the authorities this is sufficient to constitute the parties husband and wife. (People vs. Hayes, 25 N. Y. Rep., 390.) The defendant would be estopped as against the plaintiff and all the world from denying the relationship. The affidavit shows very cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of this defendant, and I would willingly sustain this order of arrest if I could see any legal ground on which it can be done. On the argument of the motion it had occurred to me that inasmuch as the defendant had, in the manner set forth in the affidavit, repudiated this contract of marriage, the plaintiff might take him at his word, rescind on her part and sue as a *femme sole*. On further reflection, however, it becomes clear and apparent that the "contract of marriage" cannot thus be set aside and annulled by the consent of the parties. The plaintiff therefore being the wife of the defendant cannot sue or have an action against her husband for any of the causes of action set forth in the affidavit. If no action can be maintained for any of the causes of action set forth in the affidavit of course the defendant cannot be arrested for such cause. The order of arrest must be vacated, but without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 11.

Before Judges Barbour, Monell and Freedman.

RIGHTS OF LESSEE TO IMPROVEMENTS.

William A. Coit vs. Julius E. Brunsdorf et al.—The plaintiff in this case leased some lots in Elizabeth-street to two parties, named Planer and Kayser. This lease was accompanied with an agreement to erect two three-story houses on the lots. While the houses were in process of erection a verbal agreement was made to add an additional story to the houses, for which $150 a year additional rent was to be paid. The lessees assigned their lease without notice of the verbal agreement, and the present occupants refuse to pay more than the rent named in the lease. Judge Jones, on the trial below gave judgment in favor of plaintiff, on the ground that the defendants occupied the premises after notice that they would have to pay rent therefor; and also on the further ground, that the house being four-story instead of three, as described in the lease, that fact was sufficient to put the defendants on inquiring whereby they would have learned the existence of the verbal agreement. From this judgment defendants appeal.

The cause was argued by A. C. Morris for applicants, and by Alfred Roe for respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Fithian.

THE PROGRAMME OF BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Moore vs. Meyers.—In this case, whereby the plaintiff sought to restrain the defendant from circulating a paper called the *Ladies' Theatrical Bouquet*, and containing the programme of Booth's Theatre, Judge FITHIAN has vacated the injunction so far as it restrained the defendant from circulating his paper outside the theatre.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 11.

By Judge Monell.

William O. Roome *vs.* Granville Nicholson; order striking out the defendant's answer as shown affirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Before this tribunal yesterday, a timid-looking foreigner named Albert Levers was charged with stealing a clock from St. John's Episcopal Church, after effecting an entrance. The accusation was substantiated by H. Craig, sexton of the church, who made a request that the prisoner might be leniently dealt with. The latter was remanded.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

A decision was rendered in this Court by Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, in the case of the three robbers named Wicker, Adams and Kiel, now in State Prison, denying a motion for a new trial on the ground that the accused had not shown that they used reasonable diligence to furnish the evidence which they claimed to have newly discovered, to the Court and jury previous to their trial, and that they had failed to show that the verdict was contrary to the newly-discovered evidence.

George Parker, colored, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in State Prison for stealing from his employer.

William H. Miller, charged with indecent assault, was remanded on account of an error in the indictment.

William A. Stetson was acquitted on a charge of stealing shoes and gloves of the value of $113 50.

John W. Haines was acquitted on a charge of stealing a sewing machine, but was subsequently recommitted on another charge.

The Court subsequently adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day. Assistant District-Attorney Blunt prosecuted.

POLICE COURTS.

ESSEX MARKET—*Before Justice Shandley.*

A TEST CASE.

A number of persons were yesterday brought before Justice SHANDLEY, charged with not having complied with a law passed March, 1866—"An act for the better protection of seamen in the Port and Harbor of New-York," by which landlords of seamen's boarding houses in New-York and Brooklyn were obliged to obtain a license from a Board of Commissioners established for granting the same. The defendants in all the cases, except one, were discharged; and the exceptional case, in which Thomas Maher was defendant, was returned to General Sessions, as a test case, for the purpose of determining the validity of the law, which, up to this time, had not been inforced.

SHOP LIFTING.

Bridget Carrol and Margaret O'Brien were charged with having attempted to steal about $15 worth of alpaca from the store of Hill, Moynan & Co., Grand-street. Frederick Moore, a clerk in the establishment, detected them in carrying away the goods. They were committed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions and the preferred causes.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J., in the Chambers of the Supreme Court—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
249—Harder vs. Fish.	262—Van Wyck vs. Bache.
250—Gerding vs. Martin.	263—Scott vs. Walter.
251—Winans vs. Izod.	264—Van Wyck vs. Boyd.
252—Bigelow vs. McAdam.	265—Erie Railway vs. Drew.
253—Doyle vs. Jones.	266—Mowry vs. Collins.
254—Laing vs. Rainey.	268—Randolph vs. Hyams.
256—Blackwell vs. Field.	269—Same vs. Joel E. Hyams.
257—Woods vs. Bennett.	270—Von Keller vs. Schulting.
258—First National Bank vs. Green.	271—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Mach. Co.
260—Everett vs. Novelty Iron Works.	
261—Demarest vs. Van Oordt.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
94—Vose vs. Yulee.	233—Bowen vs. Chase.
95—Woodron vs. Larkin.	234—Same vs. Same.
96—Anderson vs. O'Reilly.	235—Same vs. Same.
109—Toel vs. Price.	236—Same vs. Same.
123—Brown vs. Furniss.	250—Train vs. Kansas Pacific R. R. Co.
158—Dickinson vs. Hardenburgh.	251—Same vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
166—Buckingham Slate Co. vs. Grogan.	258—Dasher vs. Danforth.
189—Chenoweth vs. Chenoweth.	259—Mohr vs. Elsasser.
	261—Crandall vs. De Wolf.
221—Claflin vs. Crystal.	265—Sampson vs. Baldwin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2252—Rainor vs. Hollacher.	2217—Williams vs. Potter.
2306—Silberstein vs. Copanus.	2193—Clancey vs. Straw.
	2041—Lombard vs. Bishop.
2243—Dohler vs. Diggs.	2399—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Chamberling.
2322—Hoyt vs. Rust.	
1955—Iowaique vs. O'Neill.	1972—Logan vs. Ranous.
2149—Schenck vs. Shelden.	1973—Same vs. Same.
2420—Pyser vs. Drury.	1686—People vs. Wuest.
1995—Banks vs. Gibby.	2081—Hollacher vs. Levi.
2327—Bowman vs. Myer.	2145—Jantzen vs. Jandon.
1745—Clayton vs. Dachmer.	2300—Burton vs. Thompson.
1699—Reymert vs. Damkin.	2273—Martin vs. Seymour.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
159—Briosi vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	113—Kain vs. Kelly.
677—Clarke vs. Lynch.	715—Goodkind vs. Sulzberger.
470—Hart vs. Devlin.	601—Higgins vs. National Steam Nav. Co.
1693—Allen vs. Renners.	
1202—Van Norden vs. Morange.	660—McGrath vs. Delprat.
	582—Deicke vs. Hamann.
446—Bowler vs. Dickel.	81—Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy R. R.
1334—Barnard vs. Kobbe.	
587—Anderson vs. Tookey.	482—Stewart vs. Potter.
208—Richardson vs. Herschel.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4187—Devlin vs. Dennison.	4191—McCullum vs. Thomas.
4023—Taylor vs. Graw.	
4024—Same vs. Same.	4193—Kaysan vs. Boering.
4181—Walton vs. Horgan.	4194—Lyon vs. Burger.
4186—White vs. Wood.	4195—Quinn vs. Collins.
4190—Foster vs. Wasserman.	4196—Mills vs. Wilson.
	4197—Fairchild vs. Wood.
	4199½—Kurtz vs. Squires.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4077—Welch vs. Lloyd.	4200—McCracken vs. Oxy. Hy. H. and L. Co.
4097—Zweig vs. Neisser.	
3911—Rosenbaum vs. O'Neil.	4201—Tilmann vs. Crosher.
3912—Rosenbaum vs. Levy.	4202—Harlan vs. Ritterman.
3913—Rosenbaum vs. De Lacey.	4203—Conssen vs. Albert.
4078—Carhart vs. Schwarz.	4204—Gilbert vs. Manhattan Engineering Co.
4107—Merritt vs. Miller.	
4151—White vs. Angell.	4205—Blanquier vs. Javon.
4199—Trefurt vs. Hittmeyer.	4206—Ehrlich vs. Cooper.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. James Gibbons; robbery.	8—The People vs. Catharine McGloin; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Stephen Fitzsimmons, John Haggerty; robbery.	9—The People vs. John Nolan, Patrick Haley; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Martin Williams, Thos. Collins, John O'Connell; robbery.	10—The People vs. Reuben Miller; grand larceny
	11—The People vs. Dennis Leary, Jas. Martin; larceny from the person.
4—The People vs. John Walsh; felonious assault and battery.	12—The People vs. Pierce Butler; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Mathew Ryan; felonious assault and battery.	13—The People vs. Isaac Marks; obtaining goods by false pretences.
6—The People vs. James Lalias; felonious assault and battery.	
7—The People vs. James Lalias; grand larceny	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 11, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	112⅞	28	Am. M. U. Ex.	34⅛
2,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62	115⅜	100	do.	35⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64...c	113	200	U. S. Ex.	51
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	182⅜
5,500	U.S.5-20 C,'67	115⅛	100	Erie	27⅜
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	52⅜	100	do.	27⅛
5,000	do.	52⅜	400	Harlem R.	134⅛
1,000	N.C.St.6s, new.	38⅛	500	Reading	97
10,000	do..spec. tax	40⅛	300	do.	97⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	47	200	do...b5	97⅛
2,500	So. Car. St. n.	65⅛	500	do.	97⅛
500	do.	66	18	Mich. Cen.	120
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	88⅛	100	Lake S. & M. So.	89⅛
3,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	55	1200	do.	89⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s	88⅛	10	Ill. Cen.	137
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	89⅛	10	Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅛
1,000	N.Y. Cen.7s.'76.	99	100	do.	85
8,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds.	92	60	do.	84⅛
2,000	Chi. & N.W.1st	89	500	Chi. & N. W.	70⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	92	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅛
1,000	Mor.& Es. 2d M	92	500	Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
1,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	78⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	69⅛
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	75⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
5	Bank Commerce.	121	10	do.	83⅛
20	Bank of the Commonwealth	111⅛	300	C., C., C. & I. R bet. call	75
5	Del. & Hud. Can.	120	73	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar.	85⅜
100	Cum.Coal Pf.	27¼	200	Ohio & Miss	26⅜
27	West. U. Tel.	35⅛	100	Chic. & Alton	150
75	do.	35⅜	20	N. J. Cen. R.	93¾
100	do.	35⅛	100	do.	93½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	13⅛	100	do.	93¾
100	Mariposa Pf. b. c.	16⅛	29	Del., Lack. & W.	105½
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	60⅜	30	Mor. & Ess. R.	87¾
100	Adams Ex.	56	101	N.Y. & N.H. RR.	140
			30	do.	141
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	107
			100	Dub. & S. C.	108
			100	C.,C.,& Ind. C.R.	25¼

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅞	$3,000	U.S.5-20 R., '67.	115⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	117⅞	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅛
1,000	U.S. 5-20 R.,'62.	112⅝	47,000	do...s3	115⅜
21,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62,	115⅛	8,000	U. S. 5-20C.'68.	115⅛
10,000	do...s3	115⅛	2,000	do.	115⅛
25,000	U.S.5-20C., '65, s3	113⅛	11,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	107⅛
			10,000	do...s3	107⅛
2,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64.,	112⅝	25,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	107⅛
9,000	do.	112⅞	5,000	do...s3	107⅛
4,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65. new	115⅜	10,000	do...b3	107⅛
15,000	do.	115⅛	5,500	do...s3	107⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	52⅛	200	L. S. & M. S.	89⅛
7,000	Tenn.St.6s.x.c.	60⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	70⅞
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n. special tax	40⅛	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	85⅞
			20	do.	85⅛
10,000	do.	40⅞	300	Chi. & R. I.	103⅞
10,000	Va. St.6s, ex c.	50⅛	250	N. J. Cen.	93
3,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds	92	20	do.	93⅛
			21	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	85⅜
10,000	Mar. T. 10s ctfs. bet. call	45½	100	do...b3	85⅛
30	Nassau Bank	103	500	Mil. & St. P.	69⅝
20	Bk. of Commerce.	121	500	do...b60	70⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	35¼	100	Chi. & Alton	149¾
200	Mariposa Pf..b. c.	16	100	do.	150
100	Adams Ex.	55¼	100	do....bet. call	149
75	U. S. Ex.	51½	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.b.c.	149
500	Am. Mer. U. Ex. bet. call	35	100	Ohio & Miss...b5	26¾
			200	do.	26¾
100	Erie Pf.	45	200	Mor. & Essex.b.c.	87½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$30,000	Amer. Gold..s3	127	100	Erie	27¾
100	Cumberland...s3	27¼	200	do.	27¾
100	Mariposa Pf...b10	15⅜	200	do...c	27⅜
100	do.	15⅛	100	Fort Wayne	85⅛
100	Pacific Mail	60⅜	100	do...s3	85⅛
100	do...b3	60⅜	500	Canada M. Co.	60
200	Reading...b3	97⅛	500	do...s3	60
200	do.	97⅛	200	do...s30	60
500	do...b3	97⅛	100	do...b30	65
200	do...s3	97⅛	100	do...b10	65
200	do...b3	96⅞	200	Central Pet.	85
200	do.	96⅞	500	do...b30	87
100	Lake S.& M.S.	89⅛	100	Home Pet.	8⅛
200	do...c	89⅛	100	do...s30	8⅛
100	do.	89⅛	200	Mariposa...c	7⅛
300	Chi. & N. W.	70⅛	100	Quick. M. Co.	13⅛
100	do...b3	70⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	26⅛
100	Rock Island	103⅛	100	do...s3	26⅛
100	do...c	103⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.c	85⅛

THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Our Democratic neighbors of the *World* and *Express* seem bent upon "smashing things generally" in the financial line. They are for rushing the country into specie payments *at once* with Gold at 127, and, according to their own panic-making paragraphs, with all the Western centres of trade sorely pressed for Currency. The gratuitous advice which they literally shower upon the Republican Secretary of the Treasury would overwhelm a Finance Minister of less steady nerve. The *World* is equally emphatic in urging the Stock Exchange to deal exclusively on the Gold basis, and he would have all other interests do the same thing. The Greenbacks must everywhere be ignored in order to bring them to par by the New Year! And in order, too, we suppose, to make an early commercial crisis, all that the fevered imagination of the writer now pictures or predicts it to be. We have before alluded to the marvelous change of this authority since August and September last, in respect to Gold. The matter is one more personal to his own consistency, if he has the least modicum of that quality left to swear by, than to the public interests. But not so the persistent efforts of himself and his colaborer, to represent the mercantile community, in the midst of the most prosperous general trade the country has enjoyed since 1865, as on the eve of a crisis or wide-spread panic, merely because the rich and teeming West has, just now, a short supply of Currency to move its immense Grain and Pork crops. Perhaps it might suit the purposes of our Democratic neighbors to strike down or force the redemption in Gold of the whole circulating medium, East and West, insufficient as it is thought to be. But we apprehend they will not be afforded the opportunity to revel in this sort of ruin just yet. The Republican Administration are on the way to specie payments, but they will take their own good time, we dare say, and measures, too, to bring them about, and in this connection, no doubt, steadily pursue their own sound, deliberate policy to rigidly and closely collect and apply the revenues and to economize the expenses of the Government to the end of elevating the Public Credit and reducing the Interest charge upon the Public Stocks, as a condition absolute as well as precedent to the restoration of the Specie standard. Nor will the distress for Currency at the West, if the immediate pressure really amounts to this, be suffered by the Administration or by Congress, where the Administration will be backed by large and positive working majorities in both Houses, to become chronic. The South and West will both be voted more Circulation, in one shape or another, at an early period in the coming session, and it is at least probable that the measures agreed upon in this direction will be made auxiliary to the more perfect freedom and elasticity of the National Banking System, and the reduction of the Interest on part of the Gold bearing Debt of the United States to be followed, later in the four years' term of the Administration, by the successful, voluntary exchange of all our 5-20s into a four ₱ cent. Stock.

This has been another very quiet day in Wall-street. The Treasury Office sold $1,000,000 Gold at an average of 126⅝ ₱ cent., out of $2,725,000 bid for, and the subsequent sales in the open market were at 126½@126¾ ₱ cent. The scale of business in Gold, outside the Treasury, is very much reduced from the late system of Gold contracts of one day to be cleared and mere differences settled, the next day. The system was a terrible failure when the real strain came upon it, and there is but little inclination among the soundest bankers and brokers of the Street to see it revived. Nevertheless, the efforts of part of the Gold Room Association, looking to the reëstablishment of a Gold Clearing Bank, (and singular to say on a reduced capital,) have not been given over.

AWARDS OF GOLD, NOV. 11.

Williams, Birnie & Co.		Geo. H. Bend.	
$20,000	126.80	$200,000	126.55
15,000	126.75	Robinson, Cox & Co.	
Strange & Bro.		25,000	126.63
10,000	126.74	11,000	126.51
Walker & Bulkley.		Duff, Timmerman & Co.	
5,000	126.56	22,000	126.51
Roosevelt & Son.		H. K. Thurber & Co.	
10,000	126.75	5,000	126.70
10,000	126.65	5,000	126.62
C. F. Fearing & Co.		J. J. Pardee & Co.	
20,000	126.58	4,500	126.51
30,000	126.55	White, Morris & Co.	
Linder, Kingsley & Co.		20,000	126.55
5,000	126.60	G. D. Arthur & Co.	
5,000	126.76	44,000	126.51
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		20,000	126.63
50,000	126.62½	Trevor & Colgate.	
25,000	126.56	200,000	126.53
11,000	126.51	88,000	126.51
		50,000	126.60
J. L. & D. S. Riker.		G. C. Magoun.	
10,000	126.65	25,000	126.56
10,000	126.55	44,000	126.51
Total	$1,000,000		

Money to the Brokers was easy to-day at 6@7 ₱ cent., most of the transactions being at 6 ₱ cent. The exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. are not so numerous as earlier in the week. Prime 60-days acceptances, when not taken at Bank, can be done on the Street at 8@9 ₱ cent., but the classification is very strict, and we hear of what would be called the best of the single name paper in the Domestic Commission line at 12 ₱ cent. per annum.

In the Foreign Exchanges the rates have settled down to much steadiness at 108⅞@109 London 60 days Bankers, and 108⅜@108⅝ clear Merchant or transient Bank bills. The sight rate on London is a shade stiffer at 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. Francs 60 days, 5f. 18¾c.@5f. 17½c. to the dollar, and rather abundant, with most of the sales at the intermediate rate of 5f. 18⅛c. to the dollar.

The cheap award of $2,000,000 United States 5-20s yesterday to Messrs. FISK & HATCH, and the offers of nearly $5,000,000 additional by other parties, had a sensible influence upon the Public Funds, as noticed in our report last night. The adverse effect nearly exhausted itself this forenoon, and the market closes with a slightly improved feeling. The fall in the 6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing funds of the United States imparts, by sympathy, a dull feeling to, and we apprehend greatly discourages free sales of the Railway Gold-bearing Mortgages of the various Pacific Roads, and indeed new Railway negotiations generally. This, perhaps, should not be a mattter of surprise, considering that 5-20s have fallen to a point that renders them relatively cheaper than the inferior security, and especially commends them to speculative purchasers. The experience of the last twelve months shows that more money has been made on the Public Funds, or a larger margin afforded to speculators if they were satisfied to realize, than on any other class of Bonds, and that little or nothing has been made in the shape of a market advance by a change of security a year or six months ago. It is also remarked that the Gold-bearing Mortgages are never so active as when the United States Stocks are buoyant and advancing.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange there was a fair business done in the Western Roads, whose November traffic is looking better than for October. The first week the Northwest fell off, as compared with the same week last year, only $9,000; the Rock Island gained $45,000, the St. Paul $50,388 and the Lake Shore $24,000. The fluctuations in the market were not important as compared with last night's quotations; the same remark applying to Reading and the Vanderbilt New-York Roads, and to the Southern State Bonds.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	115½
American Gold Coin	127	126⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	52½
Old Tennessees	60½	60½
North Carolina Bonds, new	38¼	38¼
Old North Carolinas	46½	47
New-York Central	182⅛	182⅜
Reading Railway	96⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	104⅛
Northwest Common	70¼	70⅞
Northwest Preferred	85⅝	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	60¾	60¾
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛	82¾
St. Paul Common	69¼	69½
Hudson River	159½	159
Lake Shore	89⅜	89⅝
Erie	27⅞	28⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	26¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	115½
5-20 reg., 1862	112¾	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	107
5-20 coup., 1864	112¾	10-40 coupon	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛	6s Currency	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60	Alabama 5s	60
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	52⅛	Alabama 8s	92
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	50⅛	Illinois 6s, coup., 1877	101
Virginia 6, new bds	54	New-York R., B. L.	108⅛
Georgia 6s	80	New-York C., B. L.	108¾
Georgia 7s, new bds	90⅛	N. Y. 7s, canal l'n. '70	99⅞
N. Carolina 6s	47	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '72	100
N. Carolina new bds.	38	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '73	100
N. Carolina special t.	40⅛	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '74	100
S. Carolina new bds	65½	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '75	100
Missouri 6s	88⅛	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '77	100
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds.	59⅛	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '78	100⅛
California 7s	120	V. Y. 5s, canal l'n. '74.	98
Connecticut 6s	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Morris & Essex 1st	96
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	80	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	78	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77	N. J. Cen. 1st	98
Hud. R.7s, 1st, '69-70	100	Pitts., F. W. & Chi.1st	100
Hud. R.7s, 2d S. F.,'85	103½	Pitts.,F.W.& C.C.S.F.	70
Harlem 1st	96½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72⅛
Chi.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	107	Chi. & Alt. 1st	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7 ₱c.	94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar by Mo.	90	Peninsula R. R. B.	80
Cen. Pacific B.	92	St. L. & Iron M. B.	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	115	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	84	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st	75
Con. 7 ₱ c. Conv.	85	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	75⅞
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	107	Tol., Peo. & War., E.D.	82⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	95½	Tol., Peo.&War.,W.D.	78
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Market	124
Manhattan	140	Nassau	103
Merchants'	128	Continental	101⅛
Mechanics'	143	St. Nicholas	114
America	143	Commonwealth	111
Phenix	106	Import'rs' & Trad'rs'	138
North River	95	Park	160
Merchants' Exch'nge	112	Man'fs' & Merchants'	102
Commerce	122	Central National	109¾
Broadway	275	Fourth National	103⅛
Ocean	75	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	108	Tenth National	80
Bank of the Republic	118	Oriental	150
Irving	113	B'nk'rs' & Br'k'rs' As.	103

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—NOV 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bids.	Asked.
City 6s, old	94⅝	—
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	118	119
Pennsylvania Central	53½	53⅝
Reading	97	97⅛
Lehigh Valley	53½	53⅝
Catawissa Preferred	36½	37
Philadelphia and Erie	—	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95⅝

At the annual election, on Tuesday last, of the Stockholders of the Nassau Bank, Mr. H. BLYDENBURGH, who indicated his purpose to resign the Presidency of the Bank, was reëlected a member of the Board of Direction. But at a meeting of the new Board, on Wednesday, he was relieved, at his own request, of his executive duties, and Mr. F. M. HARRIS, for sixteen years employed in the Bank, and for the last twelve years its Cashier, was made President, and Mr. AUGUSTINE SMITH, of Messrs. CAMPBELL, HALL & Co., reëlected Vice-President. Mr. BLYDENBURGH, at the close of his twelve years' administration, leaves the Bank in a sound and prosperous condition, in which there is every reason to believe it will continue under the promotion of the late Cashier.

The *Alta California* of Nov. 4, says: "The demand for duties continues very considerable and has been as follows:

Oct. 28	$72,297 64	Nov. 1	$26,906 73
Oct. 29	24,551 21	Nov. 2	24,001 67
Oct. 30	24,078 76	Nov. 3	23,335 23
Total			$195,171 24
Previously			7,050,308 03
Total Jan. 1 to Nov. 4			$7,245,479 27
Same period 1868			7,211,820 35
Increase			$33,658 92

The remittance of treasure has been small, comparatively, as follows:

To—	1868.	1869.
New-York per railroad	....	$59,970 33
New-York per steamer	$278,079 40	....
England	110,743 53	542,934 55
[illegible]	22,275 61	....
La Union	....	144,841 29
Panama	15,000 00	20,000 00
Total	$417,218 63	$763,446 17
Previously by steamer	30,955,271 47	27,390,388 10
Previously by railroad	....	6,326,825 54
Total since Jan. 1	$31,372,490 47	$34,480,659 81

The shipment of treasure by railroad has been small of late, and the steamer has carried mostly silver. The treasure exports for the month were:

	Gold Bars.	Silver Bars.	Coin.	Total.
Railroad	$173,070 33	$75,800 00	$76,400 00	$325,270 39
Steamer	426,646 81	764,940 46	184,541 29	1,376,128 56
China	99,019 00	107,669 49	50,321 91	257,010 40
Total 1869	$698,736 14	$948,409 95	$311,263 20	$1,958,409 25
Total 1868	699,152 58	1,257,564 10	192,434 20	2,149,550 81
Decrease	$416 44	$309,154 15	......	$191,141 63
Increase	......	......	$118,829 00	......

There has been a considerable decline in the export of silver bars, and the loss of gold has been greater in the shape of coin. The supply of gold bullion for the month of October, this year, has been, as compared with that of the corresponding month of last year, as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Gold bars exported	$699,152 58	$698,736 14
Gold bars sent to the Mint	2,415,000 00	1,671,101 20
Total supply bullion	$3,114,152 58	$2,369,837 34

This shows a decline of $744,315 24 in the supply of gold bullion for the month. The coin movement for the month has been comparatively as follows:

	1868.		1869.	
Coined, October		$2,415,000		$1,671,101
Paid Customs	$654,875		$826,362	
Exported	192,434—	847,309	311,263—	1,137,625
Surplus coinage		$1,567,691		$533,476
Transferred from Treas'y		800,000		600,000
Total supply		$2,367,691		$1,133,476

Thus there was a surplus supply this year of $1,133,476, or $1,234,000 less than the surplus last year; but last year the railroad drew about $1,000,000 out of the market for wages. That has ceased this year. The City taxes have drawn about the same amounts, so that the local supply of coin has been nearly the same.

The amount of money released from Wheat exported, July 1 to date, has been comparatively as follows:

	Sacks	Average Price.	Value
1866	1,506,257	$1 62	$2,443,000 29
1867	2,532,439	1 96	5,121,906 84
1868	2,650,026	1 84	4,882,657 00
1869	2,467,718	1 75	4,329,113 00

The exports of Merchandise and Bullion together are as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Merchandise	$504,579 00	$422,201 00
Previously	17,958,300 00	17,328,392 00
Total merchandise	$18,462,879 00	$17,750,593 00
Specie mercantile account	31,372,490 47	34,480,659 81
Add duties	7,211,820 35	7,245,479 27
Total exports	$57,049,189 82	$59,476,732 08

The following is a summary of the export values from Oct. 28 to Nov. 3, inclusive:

To	Vessel.	Value.
New-York	Constitution	$173,365
New-York	Zouave	66,725
La Union, (C. A.)	Amanda Ager	6,579
Panama	Constitution	13,242
Acapulco	Constitution	999
Manzanillo	Constitution	129
Tahiti	Nor'wester	920
Tahiti	Greyhound	4,494
Montevideo	Lyttleton	41,401
Victoria	Favorite	9,044
Victoria	Marmion	1,075
Liverpool	Cordillera	58,878
Cork	Kingfisher	45,420
Total		$422,251

The Petroleum Trade of Pennsylvania.

From the Titusville Herald, Nov. 10.

The total production during the month under review, as shown by the difference between the stocks on the first days of October and November and the shipments from the region during the meantime, was 405,206 barrels of 43 gallons each, or a daily average of 13,071 barrels. This shows an incease, as compared with the daily average for September, of a little more than 400 barrels, and of 3,000 barrels over the daily average for October last year.

The following table shows the production during October, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since Jan. 1; the production from Jan. 1 to Nov, 1, last year, and the average per day for the same time:

		Barrels.
Total shipment of Crude for October of bbls. of 45 gallons each		403,229
Add to reduce to barrels of 43 gallons each		17,921
Total of shipment of barrels of 43 gallons each		421,150
Stock on hand Oct. 1	292,419	
Stock on hand Nov. 1	276,475	
Deduct decrease on Nov. 1		15,944
Total production during October		405,206
Average per day for 31 days	13,071	
Production previously reported, 1869		3,012,232
Total production since Jan. 1		3,417,438
Average per day for 304 days	11,241	
Total production same time last year		3,090,556
Average per day same time last year, (305 days)		10,133
Average per day during October last year		10,130

On the whole, the development during the month was very successful, both with regard to the number of new wells struck and to the extension of the territory. Within the last four months wells have been struck that have, altogether, extended the territory greatly, and there is now more new territory on which paying wells can be obtained than at any other time since the first well was struck.

This territory is situated in different parts of the region. There are two or three hundred acres on Cherrytree Run, as many more between Lower Cherry Run and the Allegheny River, about 200 between Shaffer and Charley Runs, a like amount on Upper Cherry Run, probably 1,000 acres at Parker's Landing, and other tracts of less extent along Oil Creek, on West Hickory Creek, at Tidioute and along the Allegheny River above and below the mouth of Oil Creek. But there is an extent of territory which has been well defined so far as its northern, western and southern limits are concerned, and which is so great as to be without precedent. This territory lies between Pithole and the Keech Farm and Upper Cherry Run on the south and west, and the Pleasantville district on the north. It embraces certainly no less than eight square miles. Through this tract at least three green oil veins or belts have their course, two of which are continuations of the belts on Upper Cherry Run and West Pithole Creek, that have been found to be largely productive. On the whole of the territory within the limits specified there is no doubt but that black oil yielding wells can be found, besides wells that will produce green oil.

The stock underwent a further decrease during October, and on Nov. 1 the total amount in all hands was 276,475 barrels of forty-three gallons, a reduction of about 16,000 barrels as compared with that on the first day of the previous month, and an increase of 10,000 barrels over that on the 1st day of November last year. The reduction was occasioned by unusually heavy shipments during the last four days of the month. In the stock are included the amount at the wells, of which a detailed statement will be found below, the amount in iron tankage and that on the hands of dealers, pipe companies and refiners. This latter stock reached 13,970 barrels, and included 2,900 barrels at Titusville, 2,020 at Pithole, 1,500 at Shamburg, 1,000 on Bull Run, 1,200 on the Rynd Farm, 300 on Cherrytree Run, 1,600 at Miller Farm, 550 on the Story Farm, 2,000 at Petroleum Centre, 1,000 at Oil City and 400 at Tidioute. When the account of stock at the wells was taken, not over one-third remained on first hands. Of the total stock, not less than 50,000 barrels was unmerchantable.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in iron tankage, bbls.	Total stock, bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,259	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475

Prices on the creek remained quite uniform from the opening until about the 20th, and did not go below $5 45 on the Lower Creek and $5 25 on the Upper Creek, nor above 10 cents advance on those figures. After the 20th the market became very firm under the purchases made by a "bull" clique; and, notwithstanding an advance of 60 to 75 cents in freight charges on the first day of November, sales were made at $5 60 on the Lower and $5 40 on the Upper Creek on the last day of October.

The total shipment of Crude equivalent reached 421,229 barrels of forty-three gallons, or a daily average of a little more than 13,600 barrels. The shipment by the Allegheny River was light, having reached but about 2,500 barrels. The quantity shipped to New-York was about 18,000 barrels in excess of that for the previous month; that to Cleveland about 2,000 barrels less, and to Pittsburg about 20,000 barrels less. The shipment to Boston fell off about 3,000 barrels, and to all other points there was an enlargement of a like amount.

The following shows the amount of Refined, including the shipments, and the difference between it and Crude:

Amount Refined shipped, barrels	41,203
Difference, barrels	18,040

Recapitulation of the above Shipments.

To	Bbls.
New-York	122,698
Cleveland	120,726
Boston	13,579
Philadelphia	20,831
Pittsburg	76,580
Portland	3,574
Other points	27,201
Total	385,189
Difference between Crude and Refined	18,040
Shipment of Crude equivalent	403,229

The following were the shipments previously reported:

To	Bbls.
New-York	615,577
Cleveland	751,175
Boston	107,885
Philadelphia	136,686
Pittsburg	646,772
Portland	27,103
Other points	154,764
Total	2,648,523
Difference between Crude and Refined shipped	109,510
Shipment of Crude equivalent	2,858,033

The following were the shipments from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1869, and the Crude equivalent:

To	Bbls.
New-York	938,275
Cleveland	871,901
Boston	120,674
Philadelphia	156,869
Pittsburg	723,351
Portland	30,677
Other points	191,965
Total	3,033,732
Difference between Crude and Refined shipped	127,650
Shipment of Crude equivalent	3,161,382

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THERE IS NO SAFER SECURITY THAN A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A GOOD RAILROAD—THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA HAS SOME SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.—It does *not* run through a wilderness, but through a tier of the most thickly settled counties in the State, which now produce about twenty million bushels of grain, thus giving it an immediate and profitable business.

It runs through the richest coal fields and *from* the great lumber markets, thus receiving large freights both ways.

It will be the through line from St. Louis to St. Paul, 147 miles shorter than any other route.

It will be the most direct Winter route for the great grain product of Central Iowa. About a million and a half of dollars have already been spent on the work, and the portion of the road open for business is now earning more than its interest liabilities. The bonds are secured by a deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. *They bear 7 per cent. gold interest, and are for sale at 95.* Governments received in exchange at the highest market price. Further information given and subscriptions received at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 32 Pine-st., and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 Wall-st., and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-st. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.
Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	Leather, sides	2,121
Cotton, bales	2,812	Resin, bbls	652
Copper, bbls	38	Petroleum, Ref.,bbls	4,534
Cottonseed, bags	911	Naphtha, bbls	305
Dried Fruit, pkgs	28	Pork, bbls	92
Eggs, bbls	719	Beef, pkgs	593
Flour, bbls	28,086	Cutmeats, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	284,255	Lard, pkgs	208
Corn, bushels	72,399	Lard, kegs	80
Malt, bushels	1,020	Stearine, pkgs	93
Barley, bushels	62,470	Butter, pkgs	975
Oats, bushels	92,349	Cheese, pkgs	4,621
Flaxseed, bushels	400	Tallow, pkgs	10
Beans, bushels	313	Rice, pkgs	268
Peas, bushels	4,700	Tobacco, hhds	13
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	1,096
Buckwheat Flour, pkgs	100	Wool, bales	100
		Oil, Lard, bbls	55
Hops, bales	1,092	Oil Cake, pkgs	398

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—327 tierces Beef, 25 bbls. Pork, 30,930 bushels Grain, 234 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 54 cases Tobacco, 268 bales Tobacco, 95 bundles Whalebone, 781 bales Cotton, 2 boxes Carriage Wheels, 9 boxes Oysters, 11 bbls. Apples, 152 bales Hops, 2 cases Cotton Braid, 611 pkgs. Palm Leaf.

By the bark *Maggie Reynolds*, for Havre—3,270 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Vincenzo*, for Gibraltar, &c.—10,970 gallons Refined Petroleum, 44 crotches Mahogany, 1 hhds. Tobacco, 228 bales Tobacco, 27 cases Tobacco, 2 boxes Tobacco Samples, 1 bbl. Apples, 30 bbls. Flour, 50 tons Logwood, 11 packages Furniture.

By the brig *Sarah Jane*, for Gibraltar—1,463 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Hattie E. Dodge*, for Oporto—300 bbls. Flour, 7,914 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but quoted steady. The stock of Rio in first hands to-day was 73,713 bags, and of other kinds 6,964 bags and 28,391 mats. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: "10,000 mats Java, ex *George* and *Ludwig*, sold on private terms; 5,000 mats and 50 bags Java, 555 bags Maracaibo, 52 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots within range; 1,178 bags Laguayra, sold for consumption at 18¼c., gold, duty paid; 354 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Havre by first hands." We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c. @18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c. @19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb. The stock of other than Rio includes 686 bags and 28,391 mats Java, 1,158 bags Maracaibo, 123 bags Jamaica, 423 bags Costa Rica and 4,564 bags Manila.

COTTON—Has been less active, and depressed in price. Sales, since our last, of 2,515 bales, (of which 815 bales were to arrive,) including 1,739 bales to shippers, 619 bales to spinners, and 157 bales to speculators. Also, 1,800 bales for forward delivery, including 850 bales, basis of Low Middling, for December, 24c.@24⅛c.; 700 bales do., for January, 24c.@24⅛c., and 50 bales do., for March, 24⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23½	23¾	24
Good Ordinary	24	24¼	24½	24¾
Low Middling	24⅛	24¾	25	25¼
Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,803
Receipts last week	16,557
Receipts the preceding week	16,081
Receipts since Sept. 1	158,923
Receipts since Jan. 1	521,545
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	721
Exports since Sept. 1	71,049
Exports since Jan. 1	254,245
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	18,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request and generally quoted steady in price. Holders of desirable lines, particularly of low grades, have shown less eagerness to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 45@$5 90; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 90@$6 45, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 50
Extra State	5 45@ 6 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 25@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in light request, but quoted essentially unchanged in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 550 bbls., in lots, at from $5 90 @$6 45 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 45@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in rather more demand at $4 70@$6 10 for Inferior to very Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Cornmeal is dull and nominal at $4 85@$5 25 for Western, $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5@$5 25 for Southern, and $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is more salable at $3 60@$4 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more urgent demand for shipment and on speculative account, and has been quoted up 1c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 257,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 58, chiefly at $1 45; very inferior to prime at $1 22@$1 42, closing with prime Amber at $1 41@$1 42; No. 1 Spring at $1 33@$1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 22@$1 29½; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 32; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 18; Rejected Spring at $1@$1 10; White State at $1 45@$1 52½; Red and Amber State at $1 38, and White Southern at $1 50@$1 53 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fairly active request and quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 96½c.@$1 03½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 04@$1 07½ for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 07 for prime; $1 08@$1 12 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at from $1 06@$1 09 for Western, $1 15@$1 19 for State ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bushels, in lots, within our range. Barley has been rather less sought after at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 07 for two-rowed State, and $1 25@$1 28 for Canada West ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately active at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 63c.@67c., from depot and delivered, for heated and very choice Western and State, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 300 bbls. Flour and 7,914 bushels Wheat for Oporto, and 30,930 bushels Grain for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Extreme prices are claimed for desirable grades, which are in reduced supply and good request. We quote: New-York State New at 20c.@28c.; Eastern New at 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c. for Common to Fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,092 bales; exports, 152 bales.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry has been noted for Sole, especially for Hemlock tannages, at unchanged quotations. The day's receipts have been 2,121 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 119 hhds. Clayed Cuba, on private terms; also, by auction, 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 64c.@65c., and 42 bbls New Crop, New-Orleans, at $1@$1 05½ ₱ gallon. The stock of Molasses in first hands, to-day, includes 8,439 hhds. Cuba, 1,117 hhds. Porto Rico, [illegible] hhds. English Islands. We quote Porto Rico at 30c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed ₱ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	42c.@46c
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@50c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	95c.@$1 06½

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand on the basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts have been 652 bbls. No exports reported. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, and quoted rather buoyant at 47c.@47½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c. @48½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 12½ @$9 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 50 @$3; Pitch at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former rates; Crude Whale at 85c.@$1 for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 72; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 64c.@65c.; Spermaceti, 44c.@45c.

PETROLEUM—The brokers were in session most of the afternoon, discussing the question of brokerage, &c.; and the local dealings were consequently on a restricted scale. Crude has been quiet at 20c.@20½c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 750 bbls.; 25c.@25½c. in shipping order here, and 24c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 570 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been dull in this market, and Standard White generally quoted on the basis of 34½c.@34¾c. for November, and 34¼c.@34½c. for December delivery, ₱ gallon; total sales reported, 3,250 bbls. At Philadelphia, more activity was noted, and prices closed stronger, sales having been reported of about 18,500 bbls., all told, on the basis of 35c.@35½c., closing at 35½c. for November, and 34c.@34½c., closing at 34½c. for December, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined have been 4,534 bbls.; in Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. The export clearances reported to-day were 1,463 bbls. and 10,970 gallons for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at 41c.@41½c., and Prime White at 41½c.@42c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues active, ranging from 10½c.@11½c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Naphtha were 305 bbls.; exports, 3,270 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly; on a very light offering and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $30 for Western Mess, $30 50@$30 75 for new Western and City Mess; $25 55@$29 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $33 75@$26 75 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 500 bbls. new Mess, sellers January, at $28 ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are dull and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 185 pkgs. at 12½c.@13¾c. for Dry-salted and sweet-pickled Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. for Smoked do.; 16c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20¼c. for Smoked do., ₱ lb. Bacon is in limited request at irregular prices. Sales 90 boxes City cured at 16c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 13c. @13¼c. for City ₱ lb. Lard has attracted rather more attention at steady prices for immediate delivery, and rather firmer rates for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 535 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16½c.@18¼c. for poor No 1. to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¼c.@17½c. for City, and 17½c.@17¾c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 500 tierces Prime Steam, for January and February delivery, sellers' option, part at 16¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at previous rates; sales 175 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in less request, including New Prime Mess, at $25@$28, and India Mess at $29@$32 ₱ tierce; sales 128 tierces. Beef Hams rule quiet at from $16@$25 for Old, and $32 50@$33 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls., in lots. Butter continues quiet and heavy; we quote: State, common to prime, 30c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@50c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c. @35c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 975 pkgs. Cheese is slow of sale at from 10c.@18½c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 4,621 boxes.

RICE—Has been in light demand at former rates. 115 tierces Carolina changed hands at $7 50@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Rangoon is quoted, in bond, at $3@$3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs., with a stock of 11,000 bags reported.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand at firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been made of 3,350 bags, to arrive by the *Winged Hunter*, at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel, 30 days' credit.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand at about steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,327 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10½c.@12½c.; 830 boxes Havana at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 11c.@11¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11½c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12c.@12¼c. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar 11¼c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 10½c.@11c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12½c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¼c.@14c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¼c.@14¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 10½c.@11½c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for at from 13¼c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Nov. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 1, 1869	77,412	105,713	116,544	668
Receipts since Nov. 1	3,434	6,235	32,932	52
Total	80,846	111,948	149,476	720
Sales since Nov. 1	7,791	6,164	16,376	132
Stock this day, Nov. 11, 1869	73,055	105,784	133,100	588
Stock Nov. 12, 1868	43,177	31,428	29,593	...
Stock Nov. 12, 1867	21,421	37,373	17,903	63
Stock Nov. 13, 1866	45,330	47,348	73,839	...

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½c.@11⅛c., mainly at 11c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 15¾c.@18c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active but irregular in price. Sales have been reported of 525 bbls., in lots, at $1@$1 03, chiefly at $1 01, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 1,096 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A pretty fair average miscellaneous business was transacted at about previous rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton, by steam, mainly at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork and 150 tierces Lard on private terms, and 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8¼d. ₱ bushel, in ship's bags; also, a British ship, from Savannah, with 1,650 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow, by steamer, 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, by a North German bark just placed on the berth, 300 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs., and 50 tons Mexican Logwood at 30s. ₱ ton. For Genoa, a British bark, with 6,000 cases Petroleum at 13d. each. For South America, a Danish bark, with 2,700 bbls. Flour at $1, gold, ₱ bbl.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* DAVID W. LEWIS, *Commission Merchant.*

BUTTER.

Fine full flavored fruity Fall Butter sells at 45c., and prime entire lots at 43c.@44c., and not enough coming to supply the demand. Fall Butter should be marketed at once, while it retains its high qualities, and not held to add to the already accumulated stock. Summer make and entire Dairies of Butter are $1@$2 off, and have lower prospects. We hear of Delaware and Chenango Dairies being offered at 39c.@40c., and few takers; also some Welsh Dairies and Summer make were sold at 35c.@36c., and good sound Welsh dairies at 38c.@39c. Prime Welsh Dairies are held at 40c., and some exceptionably fine may be held at above that figure. Business is still for the time of year. We quote:

Fine Fall half-firkin Tubs	—@45
Fine Fall Welsh Tubs	42@45
Fresh Fall Butter in lots	42@45
Delaware, Chenango, &c., Dairies Firsts	40@43
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, Dairies Firsts	—@40
Common to Fair Dairies Butter, Seconds	37@39
Western Butter, fresh make	33@35
Western, Common to Fair	20@25
Roll Butter in cloths	36@38
Roll Butter, Common to Fair	30@35

CHEESE.

The Cable quotes 68s. 6d. There is but little doing, probably not over a couple thousand boxes sold for export all the week, and prices down ½c.@1c. ₱ lb.

New-York State Factories, Firsts	18 @—
New-York State Factories, Seconds	16 @17½
New-York State Private Dairies, Firsts	16½@18
New-York State Private Dairies, Seconds	15 @16½
New-York State Skimmed Cheese	12 @15

EGGS.

The market is sharp, not enough fresh arriving to supply the demand. Shippers will do well to get Limed Eggs here in time for the holiday trade. We quote:

Jersey State and Pennsylvania, ₱ dozen	40@42
Western, per express, ₱ dozen	36@38
Western, per freight, ₱ dozen	35@38
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	—@60

POULTRY.

There has been quick demand for good stock, and prices fully maintained. Shippers must remember that Thanksgiving comes on the 18th, and stock intended for that market ought to reach here by Friday if possible. We quote:

Turkeys, ₱ lb	20@22
Fowls, ₱ lb	16@17
Ducks, ₱ lb	20@22
Geese, ₱ lb	12@15
Chickens, ₱ lb	17@18

GAME.

Venison is plentier, but sells readily at the price. Birds should never be drawn. We quote:

Grouse, ₱ pair	$1 12@$1 25
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 25@ 1 40
Woodcock, ₱ pair	50@ 60
Pigeons, stall fed, ₱ dozen	1 75@ 2 00
Venison, Saddles	20@ 22
Quail, ₱ dozen	3 25@ 3 50

BEANS.

The new crop is coming in very slowly, the demand is good, and prices are about 20c.@25c. ₱ bushel higher. The market closes very firm and bare of stock. We quote:

Marrows, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs	$3 25@$3 50
Mediums, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs	2 90@ 3 10
Pea, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs	3 00@ 3 25
Kidneys, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs	2 80@ 3 00

SEEDS.

Grass Seeds are dull and nominal. The arrivals of new Clover don't sell. Flaxseed is unchanged. We quote:

Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	$2 45@$2 55
Timothy, ₱ bushel	1 00@— —
Clover, ₱ lb	11@ 11½

BUCKWHEAT

Is more plenty and lower at $3 75@$3 90 ₱ cwt.

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples are in fair demand and a trifle higher. We note the arrival of some small lots from the West, which sell at about the same price as fine Southern. The balance of the list is unchanged. We quote:

Apples, Ohio	10@10½
Apples, Southern, new	8@10
Dried Peaches, 1869, new	18@20
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves	8@10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters	7@ 8
Blackberries, ₱ lb	12@13
Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	28@30

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples are in good demand, and prices are steady with a full supply. Pears are done and we drop them from our list. Cranberries sell quick and at higher rates. We quote:

Apples, Selections, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 00
Apples, Mixed lots, ₱ bbl	4 00@ 4 25
Apples, Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	10 50@12 50

POTATOES.

The receipts are largely in excess of the demand, and prices are decidedly lower. We quote:

Peach Blows, White, ₱ bbl	$1 50@$1 75
Peach Blows, Red, ₱ bbl	1 40@ 1 50
Prince Albert, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 40
Buckeye, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 30
Jackson White, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 40
Monitor, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 25

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Miss Kellogg, Miss Lami, Messrs. Habelmann, Barili and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Eliza Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. George Clarke.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
NICHOLAS NICKELBY. Large collection of Curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &C.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPERD. Robert Butler and Troupe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Government has ordered a man-of-war to convey the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY to this country.

Rev. Dr. TEMPLE has been elected by the Chapter of Exeter, Bishop of the Diocese.

Late advices received in Paris from Rome are to the effect that the Pope will not introduce the dogma of his infallibility into the Ecumenical Council unless he is assured of an imposing majority in its favor, as he does not wish to provoke a discussion on the subject. The Jesuits, it is said, are striving to secure a majority of the Bishops in its favor.

ALEXANDER AUGUSTA LEDRU ROLLIN, who fled to England in 1848, for a conspiracy against NAPOLEON, was expected in Paris yesterday.

CUBA.

Commodore W. W. QUEEN, of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, under date of Key West, Nov. 3, notifies the Navy Department of the arrival at that port of an English schooner having on board 120 of the men belonging to the *Lillian*, seized under Cuban colors at Nassau, N. P., on the 16th ult. He also gives the particulars of the seizure of the vessel, and states that she was fired into at the time she was taken, and sinking some twelve hours after, is now a wreck. The men left Nassau Oct. 29, are mostly Cubans, and the information forwarded is given by them.

GENERAL.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER died at his residence in Washington, D. C., yesterday morning. His age was 68 years.

To-day being that on which the funeral of the late Mr. PEABODY is to take place in London, the flags on the public buildings in Boston, Baltimore and other cities will be placed at half-mast, bells will be tolled, and other marks of respect will be paid to his memory.

The fire at Taunton, Mass., on Wednesday night, destroyed only one building of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Works, and the loss is comparatively small.

The funeral of General WOOL is to take place at Troy to-morrow. His remains will be interred with military honors. An order from the War Department was promulgated on Wednesday in regard to his decease, in which is detailed his services to his country and directions given for the proper observances on the day of the funeral.

Three burglars, on Wednesday night, entered the house of Mr. KELLY, at Masonville, N. J., and after tying the family to their beds proceeded to search the premises. Mr. KELLY, releasing himself, escaped, and procuring firearms from a neighboring house, on his return fired at and severely wounded a person whom he saw getting out of a window. To his surprise this proved to be his wife. Other houses near by were visited the same night.

The Joint Committee on Reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, at Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday decided that the first union meeting of the two bodies should be held at Philadelphia, in May next. The whole question of reunion is regarded as settled by the action of this Committee.

A fire at Sherman, Miss., on the 5th inst., destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the town. The loss is stated to be from $40,000 to $50,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

Colonel EMORY, in a letter written from Fort McPherson, dated Nov. 8, states that the bodies of three Sioux were recently found suspended from a tree riddled with bullets. On one of them was found a letter signed "Your Sister, Carrie Warner." As a man named WARNER was connected with the missing Bucks Surveying Party, the finding of this letter under such circumstances is deemed strong evidence in support of the theory that the party were massacred.

The heirs of JOHN CAMPBELL, who, in 1783, was the owner of the land now covered by the business portion of the City of Louisville, Ky., are about to institute a suit to recover possession. The property is valued at $30,000,000.

Three young Americans, named respectively CLAY, MORGAN and MADISON, all from Boston, Mass., were yesterday arrested at Montreal, Canada, on suspicion of being implicated in the late $200,000 express robbery on the Central Railway. Fifteen thousand dollars in greenbacks were found in CLAY'S possession, and $2,000 in that of each of the other two.

Governor GEARY was waited on yesterday at Harrisburg, Penn., by a number of the friends of Dr. PAUL SCHŒPPE, now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss STEINECKE at Carlisle, in order to induce him to exercise Executive clemency in the case. The Governor reserved his decision and passed over the papers to Attorney-General BREWSTER, who has already rendered an opinion adverse to the prisoner.

The trial of LEONARD CHOATE, the Newburyport "fire bug," at Lawrence, Mass., was concluded yesterday, and the prisoner found guilty.

The boiler of HENDERSON'S large planing mill and sash factory at Covington, Ky., exploded yesterday morning, and although fourteen men were in the building at the time, only the engineer was killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Loss $35,000.

A fire at Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday night, destroyed the two large wholesale grocery stores of KLATTE & CO., and J. N. M. WASHTMAN. Loss $50,000.

The large flouring mill, elevator and warehouse of HOMER & WOOD, located at Chillicothe, Ill., were burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $70,000. Insurance, $45,000—mostly in Eastern companies.

LOCAL.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of the JESSUP family, who were all suffocated at a fire at No. 63 Liberty-street on the 29th ult. The jury censured Officer CORNELIUS MARTINEAU for culpable negligence in not notifying the firemen that the deceased family resided on the top floor of the building.

A meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening to welcome Rev. Father McMAHON, who was captured by the British troops while administering religious consolation to the wounded and dying soldiers of the Fenian Army in the raid on Canada, and who was not long ago released from his Canadian prison. Mayor HALL presided, and addresses were made by Father McMAHON, HORACE GREELEY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

The new mission rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church were formally presented to the General Missionary Committee yesterday morning. This formed the preliminary to the anniversary meetings of the Missionary Society, which are to be continued on Sunday and Monday.

The colored workingmen of this City met last evening, and chose ten delegates to represent them at the National Labor Convention at Washington, two of whom were women.

An interesting case, entitled GARR *vs.* PEARSALL, was called on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BARNARD. It was brought evidently for the purpose of testing, in another form, the law in regard to the marriage relation, where no ceremony has ever been performed. Mr. GARR insisted that Miss PEARSALL was his wife, and asked the Judge, sitting as a Court of Equity, for a decree compelling her to acknowledge the relationship. The Court dismissed the complaint.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT had an interview with Collector GRINNELL, yesterday, in regard to the fraudulent drawback claims in which Deputy Collector SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD and others are alleged to be implicated. The frauds will be immediately laid before the Grand Jury, documentary evidence of the guilt of several persons having arrived from Washington.

On Monday evening, the Catholic priest at Bellefontaine, Ohio, was shot in his own house by a man named JOHN POWERS, and killed. The shot went into the priest's head and killed him instantly. No cause is assigned for the outrage. POWERS gave himself into the hands of the police.

The ceremony of unvailing the Soldiers' Monument at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., took place yesterday. General STEWART L. WOODFORD delivered the address.

The Monster Evil of the State.

It is as well that those, of whatever party, who are speculating as to the consequences of the passage of the State Government into Democratic hands, should understand clearly that even if Democratic politicians were all that politicians should be, no real change for the better in the condition of our affairs can be looked for, as long as the Judiciary remains unreformed. This cannot be repeated too frequently. The condition of the Bench is not, of course, the source of the evils from which we are suffering; their primary cause is the supineness of honest men, and the energy and activity of the rogues; but it is an unsurmountable obstacle to all improvement. Acts of the Legislature, whether they ordain this or prohibit that, are simply so many words on so much paper. They owe all their force and value not so much to the manner in which they are received by the mass of the people, as to the means provided for punishing disobedience to them. The mass of the people in every civilized community are law abiding, and do or refrain from doing, as their Government ordains; but this is, after all, not sufficient to prevent anarchy. The unrestrained activity of a very small body of wrong-doers is still sufficient to plunge the State into disorder, and make the laws a farce. To restrain them we need Courts independent of them, and both willing to do their duty and capable of doing it, and these we have not got.

Take, for instance, the two principal objects for which Government exists—the protection of life and of property. The State legislation on this subject is as good as, perhaps, could be devised. Our arrangements (on paper) for the capture, trial and punishment of criminals are as near perfection as those of any State in the world. Our Police is tolerably efficient, and the community is thoroughly on the side of the law. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that in this City and Brooklyn, containing nearly half the population of the entire State, there are some hundreds of men, of the lowest order of roughs, who might attack, rob, and maim, mutilate or kill any one of us, with all but the certainty that they would not be punished for it. There are dozens of these men now at large, who have robbed, battered or murdered without suffering for it, either in mind or body. They are either exonerated by the Coroner or discharged by the Police Justice, or screened by the District-Attorney before trial, or so feebly pursued, or so much favored by the Judge at the trial that either they escape conviction, or conviction is not followed by any penalty. If anybody asks how it happens, if this be true, that they do not commit a greater number of crimes, we answer that they are, in a large number of cases, relieved from temptation, by being provided with easy places under the City Government. The number of criminal roughs who find berths in New-York, either in the employment of the Municipality or through political influence, passes the belief of strangers or outsiders. Many of the offices are filled with them, and a considerable number find employment on the street cars as conductors, through the influence of Aldermen or Common Councilmen, whom the companies cannot afford to offend. There is nothing these men so much resemble as the *budmashes* of India, or the *bravi* of mediæval Italy. Under FERNANDO WOOD fifteen years ago, they filled the Police force; they now officiate as Sheriff's deputies, and their boldness increases from year to year; and if it were not for the Police, they would have no motive for showing mercy to either age or sex. Even now, when well paid and well fed, they are, even in their playful moments, terrible as tigers: witness the murder committed the other day by JACKSON the Sheriff's deputy.

Now, look at our arrangements for the protection of property. They are, on paper, substantially the same as those of all other States. We have the Common law, supplemented by an excellent body of Statute law, and the mass of usages known as equity. Against ordinary thefts, and against burglaries and highway robberies committed by persons unknown in political circles, or too poor to purchase protection, it must be admitted we are tolerably safe. Moreover the general well-being of our population removes one powerful temptation to the smaller offences against property. But the smaller are of course the least important. Every man can, and in fact has everywhere, to take most of the required precautions against them himself—that is, with a revolver or a safe he can make tolerably sure of his pocketbook. But consider the risks to which one's whole fortune is exposed. If a man dies in this City, leaving a large estate, it appears by the statute book that there is machinery provided for its just and proper distribution among his heirs; but the actual experience of lawyers is that the heirs will do well to keep out of the Courts as much as possible. Suppose you have property in railroad stocks in this State, in Erie, for example, or New-York Central—and many persons have their whole fortunes in stocks of this description—the statute book tells you exactly how you are to provide for its proper management, and where your remedy is to be found, if you think it is in danger. In practice you have no control over it whatever, if anybody wishes to deprive you of it. Finding it to be imperiled you rush to the Courts to ask for help, and find them probably in a league with your enemy; and as you watch the contemptuous foregone expression of face with which the partisan on the bench listens to your plea, you feel that you would be nearly as well off were you in the deserts of Central Asia, with all your earthly goods in your saddle bags, a rifle on your shoulder, and neither Court, nor Police, nor lawgiver within a thousand miles of you. The very injunction of the equity system, which has been for ages a means of filling up even the little crevices and loopholes left in the barrier thrown round individual rights by the common law, has been converted into a kind of burglars' jimmy, against which no man's strong box is safe.

It is, therefore, useless to hope for any improvements in the condition of society, from any change in Governor or Legislature, as long as the Judiciary, which is to society what clothes and a house are to the individual, is left in its present condition. Good Judges do not give life to the body politic, but they save it from death. And we say all this on the pleasing supposition that Governor HOFFMAN'S promises as to the nature of Democratic legislation are to be relied on. We know this will seem ridiculous to many people, but then many assumptions are allowable for the sake of argument, which otherwise could not be ventured on.

The Bible and the School Money.

There would seem to be a purpose, more or less defined, on the part of a portion at least of the Democratic Party in this City, to make the questions of the sectarian distribution of school money and of reading the Bible in the public schools, distinct political issues. What object they may have in this project we need not seek to fathom; but to patriotic, law-abiding, reverent, freedom-loving citizens, there can be, it seems to us, but one way of regarding this subject.

The object of reading the Bible in our schools was never, unquestionably, to teach Protestantism to the children of Jewish or Catholic parents. Its only object was to teach them to reverence religion; to regard it as forming a part of the daily duties of life; and to impress upon them the notion that all public institutions were connected in some way with the favor of God. While Jews and Catholics formed but an insignificant portion of our population, the reading of the King James' version of the Scriptures was very natural and proper; and to it no serious objections were made. But times have changed; the character of our population has changed; and the question comes, what shall be done with the practice of reading the Scriptures in our public schools?

The reply of one class is, "read the Bible as before, *no matter what the result.*' The motives of this class of reasoners is beyond suspicion; but they seem to us to have a "zeal not according to knowledge." In other words, they seem to be playing directly into the hands of those who wish, under the plea that their children are taught Protestantism in the public schools, to procure a sectarian distribution of the school money for *their own* doctrinal schools. They raise a cry of religious liberty which attracts some sympathy, and, under cover of that, they get appropriations for strictly religious schools of their own sects, which ought to swell the common school fund.

Now, we believe that, first, our great common school system, to which so much of our national prosperity thus far is due, should never be broken up. We believe, next, that nothing whatever should be done to weaken it. And, taking these two things for granted, the only question remaining is, how a proper adjustment of the present difficulties can be effected. We believe that it lies, in the first place, in absolutely refusing to make the sectarian distribution of funds which is so clamored for. The apportionment just made of over two hundred thousand dollars in this City to private sectarian schools is a dangerous precedent—an entering wedge which may only finish its work, unless stopped, with the rending asunder of our entire common school system.

Nevertheless, so strong and organized is the party that is thus seeking, under the pretext of "religious liberty," to procure subsidies for strictly sectarian schools, that the only way to meet it effectually is to remove the ground of reasonable offence. Perhaps it may be necessary for Sunday schools to undertake a more exclusive charge of the religious education of our youth than they have yet done; perhaps the Church and the school must bow to the modern division of color, which, in the "good, old colony times," they knew nothing of; but, in any event, we must not be tricked into giving support to the very sectarianism we deprecate. Our common schools need all the fund we can spare them; private sectarian schools must not be suffered to undermine it, building themselves up at the public expense. And, in order to take away all cause for the non-attendance of children of any sect, we must so arrange our religious exercises that they shall be devout and sacred to all; offensive and objectionable to none. We believe this to be practicable, and to be the only pacific solution of a difficulty which the enemies of our school system would be glad to prevent.

Canals vs. Railways.

While our canals and their conduct are exciting not only general interest but violent partisanship; while every phase of their commercial and political management is earnestly discussed, it is strange that the real question upon which their success and usefulness depend is so generally disregarded. As in all matters of transportation, construction and public works, the questions that are constantly arising for settlement are of a technical and engineering character, but these questions are usually kept out of sight, and only those of a commercial or more especially of a personal nature are considered. The management of a railway means, in business circles, not so much the reduction of its expenses and the promotion of its safety by mechanical improvements, as a system of deception as to the real value of its shares. So canal management is a term to express rather what clique is to profit by their wasteful operation and maintenance, than what improvements in the application of steam power will profit transporters and the public at large.

If horse power continues to be employed or the propulsion of canal boats, while railways are laid with steel and provided with powerful but light-footed engines, the canal question will soon settle itself—the railways will get all the work, and the canals will be drained and filled up. Horse power is daily becoming more costly and inadequate, and no excellence of management, commercial or technical, can prevent it. On the contrary, the railway is gradually and may be rapidly improved. Steel rails, Fairlie engines, perfect combustion, and other known improvements, are able to reduce expenses one-half at least.

Canal and slackwater navigation have numerous and immense advantages over railway transport in every regard except motive power. They require only a quarter of the non-paying load, only one-seventh of the tractive power at, say two and a half miles an hour, one-third to one-half the cost for construction, one-tenth the cost of vehicles, and one-fifth the expenses of maintenance.

The propulsion of canal boats by steam, although not promoted by Governments and worked for by engineers with the vigilance that has characterized some other branches of mechanical improvement, has nevertheless baffled a great deal of earnest and ingenious effort. The problem is beset with difficulties. No matter how or where the screw or the paddle are applied, only about a quarter of their mechanical effect is utilized in the propulsion of the vessel, because they are acting against a thin and narrow stratum of water which they scoop out bodily from under the boat, thus creating violent head currents. This effect is observable, though less serious, in a narrow river. Only in an open, deep lake or sea, where the trough scooped out can be immediately filled from the great width and depth of surrounding water, without perceptibly changing its level, can propellers that act against the water itself be employed with the highest economy. This means of propulsion in canals, is evidently hopeless. Wherever the power is situated, in the boat or out of it, the resistance—the foothold—must be obtained on solid ground. To this end various devices have been tried, among others, a traction engine running on the towpath, (which, in view of modern improvements in the traction engine, we consider hopeful and shall refer to again), and a driving wheel armed with spurs to take hold of the bottom of the canal; this plan, however, presents some practical difficulties.

During the last few years a new system of canal-boat propulsion has been developed in Europe with remarkable success, and practiced on a scale and for a period that warrant positive conclusions—the plan of cable towing. A wire rope by which the boat pulls itself along is laid in the bottom of the canal throughout its length. A driving wheel, turned by the engine of the boat, works against this rope, instead of working against the water or the bottom, just as a locomotive driving wheel works on a railway track. In order, however, to obtain the necessary adhesion, and to keep the machinery out of water, and to attach and detach readily, the driving wheel is a clip-drum which overhangs the side of the vessel, picks up the rope, uses it and drops it to the bottom again. The rope is a flexible rail which is prevented from moving endways by the friction of its great length on the bottom. There is no difficulty in passing locks and curves, and little delay in passing boats on the same cable; but for heavy traffic, two cables, one for each direction, are preferable. Each boat may be fitted with propelling apparatus, or in case of long reaches and uniform through traffic like that of the Erie Canal, there may be tugs drawing long trains of ordinary boats.

There are some hundred miles of canal now operated in Europe by cable towing. In the canalized river Meuse, between Liege and Namur, a distance of forty-two miles, where there are sharp curves, a minimum current of two to three miles an hour and a variable depth of water, the system has been in constant operation since July, 1868. The tugs are sixty-six feet long by thirteen wide and seven and a half deep, with 100-horse engines, and they each tow, regularly, boats of 120 to 300 tons up stream at four to five miles an hour. The wire cable is one inch in diameter and costs about $500 per mile. The cost of towing 40,000,000 tons one mile has been 0.034d. per mile, while horse towing on the canals of England and France varies from 0.27d. to 0.35d., and river towing 0.8d. per mile. Cable towing, then, can hardly be considered an experiment, and it should, we think, be immediately adopted on a sufficient length, say fifty miles at least, of the Erie canal to test its efficiency under our new conditions of working, and possibly to save the canal property of the country from gradual abandonment and ruin.

A Blast from an Old Trumpet.

The privileged growler—we mean, of course, WENDELL PHILLIPS—draws, in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week, what it pleases him to regard as the moral of the late elections—namely, that "we are floating away from the keen and angry devotion to the one great question of the negro."

This awful sign of the times moves Mr. PHILLIPS to great mental distress, and he calls on "our friends" for "more activity." He bewails that "our day is fast slipping away," and that "unless some remedy is devised, the negro will stand in peril, and use his rights only at great personal hazard." Must we, then, go on building forever our political platforms exclusively from that traditional "wood pile" in which "the negro" has been concealed, and whence for years he has been heard to halloo. Slavery is as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR; and no efforts at resurrection are ever dreamed of. Red men, yellow men, white men are now quite as much to be looked after as black—or, rather, we are to look, hereafter to the interests of all, "without distinction of color." In that sense, it is true that WENDELL'S day is "passing away."

But when Mr. PHILLIPS thereupon gets into the old rut, and proceeds to vilify the Administration, the want of connection between his premises and his conclusion is ludicrous. The premises are that a certain negro who voted the Republican ticket in Texas was shot dead; that two more negroes were lately shot in Louisiana; that in South Carolina "the Kuklux lately shot all the leading hands on the plantations in five counties, and so frightened all the rest from voting." Now it is possible that there may be a grain of truth in all this, except that the South Carolina story is rather "fishy;" for that negroes are shot recklessly at the South by that disgrace to the American name, the "Kuklux Klan," it needs no "reliable gentleman" to assure us. But what is Mr. PHILLIPS' conclusion? That "the Administration is verily guilty for its cruel neglect;" that "it has broken a nation's pledges to the loyal men of the South;" and, lest some hard-headed man of business should point quietly to the $63,000,000 reduction of national debt, Mr. PHILLIPS declares that "no mere financial success will give such idlers and fops the credit of statesmen. Treacherous, selfish betrayers of those who trusted them, guilty of blood and as having slatterned away the noblest opportunities—this will be their record in history."

Such is the style in which the gentle PHILLIPS "unpacks his heart in words," cursing "like a very drab, a scullion." But what an impotent conclusion he reaches, and what a plentiful lack of logic he exhibits in the process. The Administration is no more responsible for the occasional slaughters of unoffending negroes in Louisiana and South Carolina, than it is for the ruffianism in New-York, or for the "repeating" style in which the Democracy of the same City vote at the polls. And, besides, such South Carolina stories as these bear absurdity on their face. Hardly twenty lines further on in his invective, Mr. PHILLIPS himself, forgetting his own story apparently, says that "in some States the rebels have learned a lesson. Their course will be to pay faithfully, protect the negro, and see that he enjoys his rights. Thus they hope to win his confidence and control his vote. South Carolina, always the most far-seeing of the Southern States, is foremost in this manœuvre. In the end, loyalty will find room and protection." All this is true enough; and it is only by an amusing *non sequitur* that Mr. PHILLIPS can thereupon start off into the diatribe on the Administration, which we have just quoted. The truth is, however, that the croakers against the Administration in both wings of the opposition have pretty hard work to get on, with peace at the South, peace on the Plains, peace with Spain and England, and a constant "pushing" of the financial argument at Washington.

The Progress of Spain Toward Republicanism.

A cable message from Madrid, dated the 8th November, informs us that cries of "Viva Republica" were raised in that city on the occasion of the funeral of "the patriot RIEGO."

We have no desire to attach too much importance to this incident. At the same time we must reiterate our conviction that Spain is gravitating toward a republican form of government, although it is quite possible that it may be postponed a few years yet. The cry for a "King" seems to coincide with the humor of a considerable section of the people, and the Regency steadily discourages the Republican Party. It could not do otherwise. It is essentially a despotism, and with the establishment of a republic its existence would come to an end. Either the Duke of GENOA or the Duke of MONTPENSIER would be preferable to a republic, because the first would necessarily be a tool in the hands of others, and the second could easily be reduced to obedience. Naturally, therefore, the Regency, and all whom it can influence, pronounces in favor of a monarchy. The Cortes did the same, but it has met with so many discouragements in the efforts to find a King that it might not be willing to repeat its vote.

Republicanism is the only hope of Spain. The nation has certainly given monarchical principle a very full and fair trial. Kings and Queens have lopped off its limbs until it stands a bare and shattered trunk, like the tree seen in the vision of the prophet, which once extended to the ends of the earth, and "all flesh was fed of it," but which was hewn down, and its branches cut off, and its leaves scattered, until there was left only the "stump of his roots in the earth." That has been the history of Spain. The people have become demoralized by the follies, the vices, the evil deeds of their rulers. What have they to hope from another alliance, through a monarch, with a foreign Power? Their long decadence would only be accelerated by a step which would keep the people in their ancient bondage. Popular rule might still be Spain's salvation. She could never recover her former vast influence in the world, for her inheritance is divided among strangers—but she might once more be respected. A powerful Government, resting upon the sympathies and affections of the people, would at least enable a Spaniard to hold up his head without shame.

It is for this reason that every true patriot in Spain ought to pray for a republic. They have tried long enough what imbecile Kings and immoral Queens could do for them. Let them now put their faith in the people. The Republican Party is at this moment divided and therefore it is weak. But so are the Imperialists, the Monarchists, the partisans of the Regency. PRIM is not sure of SERRANO, and SERRANO cannot be sure of PRIM. It is a labyrinth of intrigue, disorder and suspicion. The Republicans were undisciplined, and they have sustained severe defeats. But they convulsed the country—they carried war into the heart of Cadiz and Saragossa, of Barcelona and Malaga, of Jerez, Alcira and Valencia. They have now been driven to holes and corners, but no man can tell how soon or with what power the revolution may burst forth again. After all, even Spaniards of the year 1869 are not quite past feeling galled by the yoke to which they have bowed the neck. They must be tired of dragging a chain before all the world. "Whoever," says MACAULAY, "wishes to be well acquainted with the morbid anatomy of government, whoever wishes to know how great States may be made feeble and wretched, should study the history of Spain." The world has studied it, and Spaniards know perfectly well what conclusions have been drawn. They may go on in the beaten track for a time. They may amuse themselves by setting up another "dummy" King. But the day will come when they will summon up sufficient spirit to form themselves into a republic, and so enter upon a brighter phase of their history than they have known for a couple of centuries.

The principle of "aggregation"—one of the most peculiar social features of the times—is at work everywhere, and it is now going with a rush into the hotel business. We are to have another "palatial" *caravanserai* in our midst, on the site of the Lafarge House—a most mighty, many-roomed and magnificent affair—a miracle of splendid upholstery, with fire engines, elevators and more space altogether than can be found in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It is to be called the Southern Hotel, and will be the largest anywhere—till we get the Great Western Hotel, which will be larger still, according to the law of arithmetical progression! Mr. HIGGINS' great undertaking synchronises happily with another, of a kindred nature, on which it will largely rely—the grand and commodious new market to be erected close to the Hudson River on Thirty-fourth-street.

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The London *News* and other English journals are still criticising the Suez Canal, and saying there is to be a hitch somewhere, in spite of the gracious presence of the Empress. This is British jealousy, of course. At the same time croakers are sometimes of service in suggesting the truth, when people on the other side are too self-complacent and too free with their *eau de rose.* The Suez Canal, probably, needs a good deal of making and mending. For that, however, there will be time enough after the show; and we may be sure LESSEPS is not going to drive a fleet of "Indiamen" through the canal on the first day. He will take it very gently, and, with a rather flat-bottomed flotilla, contrive to baffle all those unfavorable auguries. *Laissez faire à Don Antoine.*

* * *

The Fenians of Ireland refuse to smoke the figurative "calumet of peace" with the tyrannical British Premier; and, to put the thing beyond doubt, and signalize it publicly, have resolved to buy no more literal pigtail, cavendish or negrohead. It is a brave resolution, but it is not hard to foresee in what it must end at last. That principle of silent, stoic self-denial is a much more difficult thing to practice than marching in a procession, or with a pike, and it has always failed, more or less, in Ireland. DEAN SWIFT advised it, in a memorable way, against the manufactures of England, ordering the Irish to burn everything English but the coals; and so did DANIEL O'CONNELL—though not quite so epigrammatically. If tobacco smoke is to be the test of disaffection in Ireland, we suspect the *Thudeen* will be found too strong for the Fenian sentiment of the country.

* * *

"Fanny Fern" calls our attention to an article written by her in which she complains of the "flippancy" which characterizes the editorials of the New-York papers on the "Woman Question." She does not think that the writers show "respect for, or appreciation of, true womanhood." Perhaps not—but example is more powerful than precept. Let us see how "Fanny Fern" herself elsewhere discusses this same "Woman Question," in a little dissertation on "shaving:"

> "There is no man who would not rather be shaved by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his jugular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up when another man's turn came. I don't say how his wife might like it, but I am very sure *he* would; and as to *his* wife, why, she could shave some other man, couldn't she?"

Is that the method of treating the subject which "Fanny Fern" wishes the public journals to adopt?

* * *

We can only hope that there is no truth in the story of CESPEDES' proclamation, ordering the destruction of all the sugar plantations and sugar, and dictating other measures designed to put a stop to commerce. This would neither advance the cause of the insurgents, nor win for it greater favor in the United States. No doubt the people of this country wish to see Cuba carve out a nobler history for herself. But the wholesale destruction of property is not at all the way to set about the work. CESPEDES would make many enemies by such a proclamation as that ascribed to him, and it is not possible that he could derive any corresponding advantage. The Spanish authorities have, however, invented so many malicious stories about the insurgent forces, that there is some reason for receiving the proclamation with suspicion.

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It is of little use to preach one doctrine and practice another. Many people are very fond of talking about the necessity of being generous to the working classes, but when they happen to be large employers they generally omit to carry out their own counsel. The other day a member of one of the numerous female societies which flourish in New-York, made a speech in which she earnestly entreated those who employed young girls to pay them properly—to pay them as much as men would receive for similar work. The advice was excellent, but our contemporary, the *Star*, which is a very careful exponent of labor interests, makes an ugly comment upon it. The speaker was a "fashionable milliner." A poor girl in her employ was paid $4 per week for working at a sewing machine. She asked for $6, in order that she might have just enough to live upon, and was summarily discharged. Is this the sort of lesson the speaker wishes her audience to take to heart? Here is the Winter at hand—coals are dear, and poor milliners will find it hard enough to live. Suppose the speaker were to inaugurate the beginning of a fairer system toward working girls! As the *Star* well says, "it will comfort the living, it may save some soul from death, and we should think it might possibly add sweetness to Madame's slumbers, besides being 'good for the cause' she is helping to agitate."

We gave an account a day or two ago of the work already performed by the "Free Labor Bureau" in this City, and it was no doubt with satisfaction that our readers noticed the following part of the statement: "The number of employers seeking help generally exceeds the number of persons in search of places." We hope that will continue to be the case throughout the Winter. The appearance of Hindoos in this labor market was also noticed. No one need be afraid that this is the beginning of a great Hindoo invasion, and that East Indians will become as common here as Chinese are in California. We are safe from anything of the kind. The Hindoo cannot cross the sea without breaking his caste, and that reason alone would prevent any large immigration of them. The Sikhs have no such scruples, but they belong to a race as little likely as the Hindoos to seek for employment out of their own country. The "Hindoos" who are here must have come as servants to gentlemen who have visited India, or perhaps as sailors—though the latter supposition is improbable. At any rate, we are never likely to be troubled with many of them.

* * *

American men generally pride themselves upon their courtesy to women. The Philadelphia medical students seem to wish it to be understood that they aim at a different reputation. The managers of the old Pennsylvania Hospital very properly decided to admit female students to the clinical lectures delivered there. The male students began the day's sport by insulting two members of the Society of Friends who happened to be on the platform. Having given this evidence of their spirit, they took the opportunity of a surgical examination which was going on to affront the lady students. We are told that jeers and hisses were all that could be heard in the building. But this was not the worst. When the lecture was over, and the classes were dismissed, the young men crowded the footwalks and compelled the ladies to "take the cartway as they crossed the hospital grounds, and were unsparing in their jeers and derisive applause." We doubt whether it was a wise proceeding to have a lecture of this kind delivered to a mixed audience, but there can be no two opinions about the behavior of the male students. They acted like a set of ruffians, utterly unworthy to enter a profession for which delicacy of feeling and generous consideration for others are among the most indispensable of qualifications.

* * *

There is no custom which is more annoying to quiet folks who go to lectures, concerts or theatres than that of "taking drinks" between the parts or acts. The moment the first pause in the performance occurs, away go an eager crowd of men, as if they had but five minutes to live, and the loss of a moment would be an irreparable misfortune. The concert or play is generally resumed before they come rushing back, bringing with them a fine odor of whisky or rum, and disturbing decent people who can manage to go an hour at a time without recourse to the bottle. It is merely the result of a habit of drinking—the tipplers are not thirsty, but they *must* drink whenever they have nothing else to do. Young men, at least, ought to be ashamed to be seen thus training themselves to become drunkards. Their elders have the excuse that they are the slaves of a habit which degrades all the truly noble qualities of human nature, and renders a man intolerable to himself and odious to everybody else. It is very easy to find out the topers in a concert hall or theatre.

* * *

It seems a little hard that while the army has so much work to do in punishing, and philanthropists in civilizing, the Indians, "fire water" should be allowed to interfere with both. Even the Indians themselves complain of this, and attribute to the influence of the speculating white man much of their wretched condition. But there appears to be some chronic corruption in these matters. The civilization offered to the red man is adulterated like the whisky that goes with it. Even the drunken "difficulty" which is so common in society that calls itself refined, is imitated with complete success, and Spotted Tail first gets frantically tipsy with and then kills his friend, as ALEXANDER did his preserver, CLITUS, in classic times, and the boon companion does in these later days.

* * *

A curious contrast exists between the treatment of pauper insane in some of our country almshouses and that prevalent in the French asylums. By the French law of 1838 on lunacy, every department of the Empire is obliged to provide accommodation for the insane poor, either by erecting buildings or by agreement with existing institutions. The number of cases admitted was found largely to increase—the friends of patients who were before kept at home regarding the humane and carefully watched system with increasing confidence every year. In the department of the Seine this increase soon outstripped the provision for it, and many lunatics were sent into other departments in consequence. Then twelve large asylums were projected. But the ideas of what was necessary for the comfort and convenience of the inmates were so generous, involving all sorts of baths, amusements, beautiful furniture, gardens and much else, that the experiment came to an end after three had been built. And the old plan has to be revived. Thus a philanthropic effort of the noblest kind fails by its own excess ive generosity. It was a good fault, at any rate; but there is not much danger that it will be imitated to the extent of killing any of our pauper asylums.

In one of her ships-of-war, built for how different a purpose, England sends back to America the mortal remains of GEORGE PEABODY, the philanthropist. It is a noble token of gratitude to him, and a rare manifestation of kindness and good will from the country for which he has done so much to the land which gave him birth. And as the vessel comes across the ocean on its mission of peace, Americans will realize still more clearly that now abideth faith, hope, charity, but the greatest of these is charity.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The death of the old politician, ROBERT J. WALKER, is announced in our dispatches from Washington this morning. He had been dangerously ill for a number of days, and the news of his decease is not unexpected.

Mr. WALKER was born in Northumberland, Penn., in 1801; received his early education in the town schools; entered the University of Pennsylvania when quite a boy, and graduated in 1819, at the early age of 18 years. Choosing the legal profession, he applied himself at once to his books after leaving college, and was admitted to practice in 1821, before he had attained his majority. He at once entered into politics, identifying himself with the Democratic Party, and for a young man obtained considerable political influence. Throwing himself with great energy into the movement which was making at that time to secure the nomination of General JACKSON for the Presidency, he took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Convention which met at Harrisburg, Penn., in 1824, which resulted in the selection of his favorite as the candidate of the party. In 1826 he removed to Mississippi, and for some years confined himself to the practice of his profession.

In 1836 he was chosen a United States Senator from the State of his adoption, and retained his seat until 1845, when, on the accession of JAMES K. POLK to the Presidency, he received and accepted a position in his Cabinet, and for four years discharged the duties appertaining to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in the management of which he displayed much ability. The principal event of his administration was the arrangement of the tariff of 1846, the terms of which were framed under his supervision. He afterward visited Europe, made the tour of the continent, and on his return took up his residence for a time in New-Orleans, withdrawing himself almost entirely from public life.

In 1857 he was appointed by President BUCHANAN Territorial Governor of Kansas, as the successor of Hon. JOHN W. GEARY. Although he held the office but a short time he played a prominent part in the terrible scenes which were enacted in that portion of the country prior to the admission of Kansas as a State in the Union. He tendered his resignation of the office of Governor when the Lecompton Constitution was promulgated against his wishes and contrary to his remonstrances. His career in Kansas was unpopular, from the fact that he refused to be made a tool of unscrupulous men, who were endeavoring to force slavery upon the Territory, contrary to the wishes of its real citizens.

Mr. WALKER has contributed a number of articles to the Press at various times in regard to the political and financial situation of the country, many of which attracted general notice. On the question of finances he was considered an authority, for he had made it one of the studies of his life. In his political creed he was always steadfast to the teachings of his youth; maintaining the views of the Democratic Party from his entrance into political life to his death, he obtained for himself the merit of consistency, which gave him strength with those who thought as he did. He was a strong advocate of the Pacific Railroads, and the later years of his life were passed in Washington, and devoted in a great measure to calling the attention of public men to the importance of transcontinental communication, and in the prosecution of claims against the Government. He was possessed of great energy of character, quickness of perception, with a fine knowledge of men. He entered with zeal into any measure in which he took a leading interest. He had many warm friends, although most of those with whom he had been associated intimately in public and private life had already gone before him from the stage of action. At the time of his death he had passed his sixty-eighth birthday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Day.

The final performance of Shakespearean comedies are now being given at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be acted to-night and to-morrow, and "As You Like It" will be rendered at the Saturday *matinée*....Mr. EDMUND FALCONER, author and actor, benefits by the performance at the Grand Opera House to-night. "Charles O'Malley" and "The Fetches" will constitute the entertainment....For the first time in its history, which extends over a period of twenty-eight years, the Philharmonic Society of this City has extended to a lady amateur an invitation to coöperate in one of its entertainments. The compliment in question has been extended, we learn, to Mrs. MOULTON, who will sing at the opening concert of the Society, at the Academy of Music, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Italian Opera.

To-night "Fra Diavolo," with Miss KELLOGG and RONCONI, offers attractions at the Academy, which will doubtless bring together a numerous audience. "Il Trovatore" was more attractive and better sung on Wednesday than on its first production, and surprising as to many it seems, the season of Italian Opera really promises to be a solid success. "William Tell," in which Signor LEFRANC is to do wonders as *Arnoldo*, is in active preparation, and the masterpiece of ROSSINI, which has been promised rather oftener here than performed, stands a good chance this time of being actually performed. We are glad to hear that the opera nights at Brooklyn and Newark have been as commensurately prosperous as those in New-York.

Miss Logan on "Girls."

Miss OLIVE LOGAN intends to lecture on "Girls," at Steinway Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 17. The theme is certainly an attractive one, and there no doubt are many who will be curious to see how Miss LOGAN treats it. In a general way one might suppose the subject rather a man's than a woman's, but the age is given to paradox, and, on the principle made familiar in reference to peculation, perhaps more about "girls" may be learned from Miss LOGAN than any male lecturer would have wit or experience to impart.

Meeting of the Watchcase Makers.

The watchcase makers of this City met last evening at the corner of Ann and William streets, and took preliminary steps toward a permanent organization. Mr. DUNKIRK acted as temporary Chairman, Mr. BLUME as Secretary, and Mr. LUDLAM as Treasurer. About forty case makers were present representing sixteen different shops in New-York and Brooklyn. A Committee consisting of Messrs. LUDLAM, SCHAICK, DANIELS and PARKER was appointed to draft a constitution and report on permanent officers at the next meeting. It was also resolved that one member from each shop make out a list of all the workmen in his shop, and report how many favored the new association.

At the close of the meeting the announcement was made that the Philadelphia watchcase makers struck yesterday for higher wages. The present prices in the trade here and at Boston are $2 50 for silver cases and $4 50 for gold ones. The subject of a strike in New-York will be considered at a future meeting.

Probable Murder.

On Wednesday afternoon an altercation occurred at College Point, Queens County, between two men named JOHN REINS and JOHN HAUSEN. During the *melée* REINS seized a scythe and began an assault on HAUSEN, nearly severing his right leg from his body. Yesterday the wounded man lay in a critical condition, and Coroner HICKS took his *ante-mortem* statement.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP NEMESIS.

The Cunard steamship *Nemesis*, which left Liverpool Oct. 30 and Queenstown Oct. 31, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *City of Brooklyn*.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The New Russian Minister to the United States—The Situation—New Measures of Reform—Retrenchment—Taxation—Pere Hyacinthe Abroad—Latest News—The Left.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 29, 1869.

M. CATACAZY, the newly-appointed Minister from Russia to the United States, passed through Paris recently on his way to Washington, and must by this time have arrived at his post. Some facts have come to my knowledge in connection with the career of this diplomat which it may be useful to you to know on the other side.

The new Minister was born in Athens, his father being at that time the representative of Russia at the Court of Greece. He possesses all the characteristics usually attributed to the natives of the country in which he first drew breath—great intelligence, plausibility, cunning and eloquence; in short, a man to whom all means of arriving at his object are fair. He was first appointed Secretary of Legation to Hanover, and subsequently to Lisbon. He then became attached to the *personnel* of Prince GORTCHAKOFF in, as it is styled in Russian diplomatic phraseology, "a private mission." His duties consisted in writing articles for the newspapers at the inspiration of the Prince. It was he who wrote the St. Petersburg correspondence for *Le Nord*; it was he who penned the famous Russian memorandum on the affair of the Christians in the East, it was he who composed the *brochure* "Le Dossier de la Question d'Orient." His ambition is boundless, and there is nothing almost at which he does not aim. He succeeded in getting himself appointed to the post of Minister of the United States in spite of the Emperor, who neither likes nor esteems him. His influence over Prince GORTCHAKOFF dates from a certain *scabreuse* affair, in which a niece of the Prince was concerned. On the Emperor's stating his objections to his appointment, the Prince made this characteristic reply: "Sire, what better Minister can we send to a country of fillibusters than a man who is himself one of the craft?" His Majesty laughed heartily at this joke, and withdrew his opposition.

THE SITUATION.

Since the happy *dénouement* of the threatened demonstration of the 26th, confidence has again revived in Paris, and almost every one that one meets speaks cheerfully and hopefully of the prospects of the country. If the conduct of the Democracy has been marked by prudence and good sense, that of the Emperor and his Government is equally entitled to praise. It has been firm without being arbitrary, conciliatory without being truckling. That there is no disposition on the part of His Majesty to halt in the liberal course he has marked out for himself, or to listen to the promptings of reactionary influences, is evident from the facts which I am about to relate to you, and which come to me from a reliable source.

At the council of Ministers which was held on Wednesday last, just before the Emperor left for Compiègne, a discussion took place on the conduct to be pursued in regard to the Press. The Ministers had been greatly divided on the subject at the previous meetings, but the majority were against the adoption of fresh repressive measures. The violent article published by the *Réform* the day before—an article which under the most constitutional of Governments could not fail to subject the paper to prosecution—naturally brought the subject again on the tapis, and the advocates of restrictive measures profited by it to again urge the renewal of the proceedings against the Press, which, perhaps more than anything else, influenced the unfavorable results of the last elections. The majority of the Ministers adhered to their opposition to this mischievous advice, and the Emperor also expressed himself energetically against it. His last words on leaving were: "Don't touch the Press; give it full liberty. The evil will remedy itself." Accordingly at this same meeting it was decided that among the various measures which the Government would have to submit to the Corps Legislatif, on its reassembling, none were to be proposed in relation to the Press. The journals are to have full scope, and if restrictive measures are deemed advisable, they will emanate not from the Government, but from the Chamber itself.

In my last I mentioned to you that a dispatch had been forwarded to EMILE OLLIVIER by the Emperor, offering him the *portefeuille* of Minister of the Interior. He declined for the present to accept it. In a letter addressed to EMILE GIRARDIN, but which has not found its way into the public prints, I understand that he assigns the following reasons for his refusal: "I will not take office," he writes, "until after the Chambers have met, and until I have carefully studied the position. I want to see whether I have any reasonable hope of being supported by a majority. Even then I will not enter office until I have in my pocket a written permission from the Emperor to dissolve the Chamber should I deem it necessary." This letter was given to M. GIBIAT, the proprietor of the *Constitutionnel*, who read it to M. MAGNE. The latter asked permission to show it to the Emperor, and His Majesty, on reading, expressed his approval of M. OLLIVIER's course. I have had these facts from a gentleman who assures me that he saw the letter, and whose word I have no reason to doubt.

Assuming, therefore, the correctness of the statement, the inference to be deduced from it is that there will be no change of Ministry until there has been a test of strength in the Chamber and a vote unfavorable to the present Administration. Regarding the new men who are to come into office with M. OLLIVIER, their names are pretty generally known. MM. SEGRIS, ROUVET, BUFFET and TALHOUET will certainly be *portefeuilles*. M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE cannot remain in the Ministry of the Interior, for he has been too much compromised by his interference in the last elections; but he will be offered his old place of Minister of Public Works, and will probably accept it, for he is very tenacious of office. M. TALHOUET will take the place of Prince LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, at the head of the Foreign Department. The Duc DE PERSIGNY has been intriguing for the position. He is a warm partisan of M. OLLIVIER, but has not as strong claims on him as M. TALHOUET.

REFORMS.

With regard to the measures of reform in progress of elaboration by the Government, we know but little as yet. The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Council of State has before it a project of Senatus Consultum on the nomination of Mayors, and on the rendering of primary instruction gratuitous. If what the *Constitutionnel* states in regard to the first of these measures be correct, I am afraid that it will fail to satisfy the public expectations. It recognizes the justice of the principle of the Mayors being selected from among the members of the Municipal Councils, but it also accords to the Government the right, in certain contingencies, of selecting them outside those bodies. In other words, the privilege which is at present absolute is to become facultative. This is not what the country demands, and the modification, instead of giving satisfaction, will lead to fresh agitation. It is a pity that, instead of conceding frankly and fully a right which should be vested in the Municipal Councils, alone the Government should make a reserve, the purpose of which is evident and which it will be dangerous for it to seek to profit by in the future. The concession of the gratuitousness of public instruction is an important one, but it will be some time before its results will be appreciable. The burdens entailed by the military budget are so enormous that but little can be spared for popular education.

RETRENCHMENT AND TAXATION.

On the questions of retrenchment and reduction of taxation I am afraid that there is little to be hoped for from the present Administration. I have just learned that at one of the councils held last week it was decided that there is to be no change next year in the Octroi and that the stamp duties are not to be taken off the newspapers. Both these imposts cause much more vexation and grumbling than they are worth. It is not a pleasant thing to have your carriage searched at an Octroi gate for contraband articles, or your carpet bag subjected to examination on passing out of a railway terminus. It is still more absurd that at either side of an arbitrary line of *enceinte* wine and provisions should be rendered by the operation of this tax so dissimilar in value that people find it advantageous to incur the expense of a country house to cheapen their consumption during nine months of the year. As to newspaper reading the French do not deserve to have that sort of literary *pabulum* served out to them at a reasonable price. They despise journalism and journalists, or at least so they would make you believe by the abuse which they so unsparingly lavish on both.

PERE HYACINTHE ABROAD.

The announcement contained in a telegram from New-York to M. GANESCO's new journal, *le Parlement*, to the effect that Père HYACINTHE had attended the Jewish Synagogue in that City, has created great scandal among the faithful here. By way of revenging themselves on the reverend father for his backslidings, they have circulated a report that he has gone over to the United States to get married to a rich Boston widow, and that it is not his intention to return to France. I trust that the latter portion of the story is true, for I am sure the United States will feel proud to number the distinguished preacher among its citizens. To whatever denomination he may attach himself, there can be no question that pure religion will always find in him one of its most earnest and eloquent exponents. It is stated that since the withdrawal of Père HYACINTHE from the Order to which he belonged, it is forbidden to the barefooted Carmelites to preach in public. A member of the confraternity who had been summoned to preach in Lyons, the other day, was compelled to excuse himself on the ground of this prohibition.

LATEST NEWS.

Just as I was about to close this letter several important announcements reached me. The first of these is to the effect that the *Conseil d'Etat* has rejected the Senatus Consultum relative to the nomination of Mayors. In other words, it tells the country that the measure is a mockery and a delusion. An equally serious affair is the statement that the Paris elections are fixed for the 21st of November. We shall have all the excitement of an election contest and a *ballottage* just as the Chamber meets.

THE LEFT.

The *Gauché* is not to have another reunion until the 7th of November, when it is to meet at JULES FAVRE's. It is decided that it will then solemnly separate itself from the policy of the Jacobin organs, the *Réforme*, the *Réveil* and the *Rappel*.

French Views of the Benefits of Liberty of the Press.

Paris (Oct. 27) Correspondence Morning Herald.

A carefully written article in the *Journal des Débats* deals with one of the most important questions of the day—whether the unbridled license at present enjoyed by the anarchical and revolutionary Press be calculated or not to endanger the public peace. The *Débats* remarks that only a very little time ago the prevalent opinion in France was, that the complete removal of all restrictions as regards public writing or speaking could be beneficial only to the extreme parties, and it holds that the experience of the last two months shows that opinion to have been a mistake. Your able *confrère* asks: "Does it not become plainer each day that nothing can be so serviceable to extreme parties as to be compelled to hold their tongues, and that nothing can be more detrimental to them than to be able to state what they wish or want without let or hindrance?" The *Débats* says that so long as the party of Democratic Socialism was literally gagged it had the benefit of that kind of prestige and interest which ever attaches to the victims of oppression. People had forgotten the saturnalia of that party in 1848, and, moreover, it was not generally supposed that a party which had suffered so heavily from its indiscretion had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing during its enforced silence of eighteen years' duration. The public was prepared to give them a favorable hearing; but now that they have spoken—that they have been allowed to rant and attitudinise to the top of their bent—the public have taken the real measure of the party, and feel for the *Rappel*, *Reveil* and *Reforme* nothing but indifference and disgust. On these grounds the *Débats* thinks that too much rope cannot be given to these advocates of anarchy, socialism and revolution, and holds that the liberty granted them has reduced them to impotence. The *Constitutionnel*, the *Journal de Paris* and the *Opinion Nationale* in able articles take up the same line of argument as the *Débats*, and arrive at the same conclusion. In the *Journal de Paris*, my esteemed friend and very able *confrère*, M. EDOUARD HERVE, goes even further, and argues that if the "citizens" of the *Rappel*, *Reveil* and *Reforme* had been checked in their daily outpouring of the rankest blackguardism and sedition there would have been a serious row yesterday—as if the incendiary organs had been prosecuted, the liberal and honest papers could not have discountenanced it with any prospect of success. I feel great regret at being compelled to differ entirely from journalists of such high standing, and with whom I have hitherto, on most subjects, been in entire community of opinion; but it is my duty to point out that they appear to me to labor under a double mistake. In the first place, they imagine that papers like the *Débats*, the *Journal de Paris*, the *Temps*, the *Opinion* and the *Constitutionnel*, are read by the "dangerous classes;" and, secondly, that the said dangerous classes view the seditious ribaldry of the *Rappel* and its consorts with the same feeling as the refined and cultivated intellects which rejoice in the articles of men like PARADOL, WEISS, HERVE or NEFFTZER. The workmen and denizens of the Faubourgs read the revolutionary prints, and revel in their ribaldry. That it comes home to their feelings you may judge by referring to the elections in May last. The men who returned GAMBETTA and BANCEL, and were within an ace of returning ROCHEFORT, and who are now agitating for the return of FELIX PYAT and BARBES, are not likely to be unaffected by appeals to insurrection and physical force. The *Débats* appears to me to forget 1848. Then as now the anarchial Press had it all its own way, and the June insurrection proved that its teachings was not thrown away upon them. Therefore, I am of opinion that if it be true (as an article in the *Peuple Francais* leads one to infer) that Government intends appealing to the law to check the revolutionary propaganda, it will act wisely. The only doubt I have is, whether repression coming now may not be too late.

DALMATIA.

Latest News Concerning the Insurrection.

News of the insurrection in Dalmatia was received in Vienna on Oct. 25. Despite the precautionary measures of the authorities and the large number of troops concentrated in and around Cattaro the insurrection was said to be spreading more and more, and to be assuming proportions which gave cause for uneasiness. Telegrams received stated that the insurrection broke out near Budua, in the south of the Cattaro district, and near the Albanian frontier, and that the insurgents were abandoning the defensive attitude, and operating on several points on the offensive. On the night of the 21st inst. they surprised the small fort of Stameirtch, and compelled the garrison, which consisted of forty men, to capitulate. They were released by the insurgents, and returned to Budua after giving up their arms. Two other small forts, Trinita and Gorazda, which are close to the town of Cattaro, were also attacked by a large band of insurgents, who were, however, repulsed after a severe struggle, which lasted three hours, by two battalions of infantry, with four pieces of artillery, who were sent against them. At the same time it is stated that the Turks were not guarding the frontier, and that large bands of Rayas from the Herzegovina were continually crossing the Austrian frontier with arms and baggage, and thus reinforcing the insurrectionary bands. Despite the assurances of Prince NICOLAIS, of Montenegro, and the efforts he has made to prevent his subjects assisting the Dalmatian insurgents, the Montenegrins were forming a very considerable contingent in the ranks of the rebels. Certain it was that the events in Dalmatia were regarded as so serious that the Emperor, previous to leaving for Constantinople, summoned to Pesth M. BRISTE, the Cis-Leithan, Minister of Finances, and General KUHN, the Common Minister of War. These two officials were at the Imperial residence Oct. 24, when the requisite steps to be taken in Dalmatia were considered. It was thought in Vienna that the configuration of the country, the warlike character of the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Cattaro, as well as the neighborhood of the Herzegovina and Montenegro, may contribute to prolong the insurrection in Dalmatia and to transfer the conflict into a mountain war, in which regular troops would have to overcome great obstacles, and which would demand considerable sacrifices both in men and money. It is not a question of the insurrection of a few villages, but a guerrilla war in a mountainous region inhabited by a fanatic, warlike and ungovernable population, and at a time of the year when the inclement nature of the climate renders useless all military combinations.

LORD DERBY.

Funeral of the Late Premier—The Last Resting Place—Honors to the Dead.

From the London Times, Oct. 30.

Yesterday, at a quiet country church on the Knowsley estate, about seven miles from Liverpool, the remains of the late Earl of DERBY were laid in their final resting place. The funeral ceremony was conducted, from first to last, with a studious avoidance of anything like display; and, but for the universal interest which the event excited, it might have been supposed that the ashes of the distinguished stateman, thrice Prime Minister of England, as they were carried slowly to the grave, were those merely of some local magnate whose name had never penetrated to European Courts. Some surprise, indeed, and some regret were expressed that an event with which the public deeply sympathized had not about it more of a public character. Corporations expressed a desire to send representatives; the Premier forwarded a happily-worded tribute; Majesty itself intimated that its presence would be only fitting. But the feeling of the late Earl had been expressed in unmistakable terms. Not merely of late years, but frequently during his earlier life time, he had discussed the matter and placed an injunction upon those about him, that the great funeral arrays which were traditional in the family, should in his case be altogether omitted. His wish, repeatedly expressed, was to be buried among his own people; to rest after death among those by whom he was best known and appreciated and to avoid everything like pomp and parade. And yet, literally as those injunctions were obeyed by the members of his family, it was impossible to witness yesterday's mournful ceremony without being reminded at every step of the great place in the eyes of the world that was filled by the deceased nobleman. The main approach to the Park, one of eleven gates that give admission to Knowsley, is in itself a miniature keep; and the house, though not of striking architectural features, from having been the growth or gradual development of centuries, is a standing monument to the power and dignity of the race by whom it was inhabited. Originally, it is believed, a shooting lodge or appendage of the more renowned Latham House it received its first enlargement on the occasion of the visit of King HENRY VII. to the then Earl of DERBY. But it did not become the settled residence of the family until Latham House had been besieged, one of the memorable episodes of the civil war. Knowsley Church, the scene of the interment, lies at a distance of a mile and a half from the house at Knowsley. This church was erected by the late Earl himself, and the mortuary chapel beneath was constructed under his superintendence. His father, the thirteenth Earl, was buried at the parish church of Ormskirk, with all the predecessors of his race from 1572, when that church was first erected. Before then, the burial place of the STANLEYS was the ancient monastery of Burscough, which seems to have been demolished at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses. The present church at Knowsley is one of graceful proportions, and contains in the interior some admirable stone carvings. It was built, however, for a congregation which has since increased in number, and transepts have been added to the original building. In one of these is a stained glass window, beneath which was the late Earl's usual seat. To give admission to the vaults the sittings in the centre of the church had to be removed; so that, in addition to the places reserved for the members of the family and the servants from Knowsley Hall, accommodation remained for barely 250 persons. Applications were made to Admiral HORNBY, upon whom the arrangements devolved, for four or five times that number of tickets. In the distribution of these a preference was invariably given to the tenantry or others connected with the household, in accordance with the Earl's wish that only those should be present to whom he had been intimately known. Some of the seats which it had been found necessary to remove were placed elsewhere, and everything was done which space permitted to allow those fortunate enough in gaining admission to see to the best advantage; but those within the walls formed but an infinitesimal proportion of the crowds who flocked from various quarters to pay a last tribute of respect to the *cortége* as it passed. The pulpit, reading desk, chancel seats, &c., were covered with black cloth, as were also the floor and steps leading to the vault. These emblems of mourning, with two lofty trestles, on which the coffin was to be laid, and the arms of the late Earl, on a black ground, suspended from the chancel railings, were the only relief—if that be an appropriate expression—to the sombre uniformity of garb prevailing among the assembly which filled every seat, and ultimately every point of standing room within the church. The regulations were imperative that all who were provided with tickets should be in their places by 11:30 o'clock, and as the funeral procession did not move from Knowsley Hall till after 12, there was a long interval of waiting, only broken by the low tones of the organ or the sound of the passing bell. The hearse, drawn by six horses, and having upon its panels the armorial bearings of the STANLEY family, was preceded by a servant carrying the coronet of the deceased upon a velvet cushion. Eight mourning coaches followed the hearse, each drawn by four horses. The first of these coaches was occupied by Lord STANLEY, M. P., Hon. F. STANLEY, M. P., Hon. Colonel STANLEY and Captain STANLEY, his son. In the other mourning coaches were Colonel Long, Hon. W. Wilbraham, brother of Lady Derby, Rev. W. Hopwood, Rev. F. Hopwood, Mr. Arthur Hopwood, Mr. Charles Hopwood, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Grey de Wilton, Mr. Penrhyn, Rev. Mr. Penrhyn, Hon. Colonel Talbot, Rev. P. Champayne, Lord Skelmersdale, Admiral Hornby, Rev. E. Hornby, Mr. Edmund Hornby, Lord Hyde, Dr. Miller and Dr. Gorst, medical attendants of the late Earl; Mr. W. Laurence, solicitor; and Mr. Hale, Mr. Molt, Mr. Slatter, Mr. W. Molt, and Mr. Holme, officers of the estate, &c.

Following the mourning coaches, on foot, were about seventy servants, members of the household and of the outdoor establishment, wearing scarfs and hatbands. The route of the procession lay for a mile through Knowsley Park, and for the entire distance no one but members of the family and immediate dependents of the late Earl were permitted to join the ranks. The remaining half mile, however, intervening between the park gates and the church was crowded with occupants, who made their way to that point, some on foot, others on horseback, in vehicles of every description, many from the nearest railway station, but all exhibiting in their demeanor the deepest respect for the late Earl and sympathy for the family in their affliction. Of those assembled at the entrance to the church, the vast majority were in mourning. At 1 o'clock the procession reached its destination, and was met by the incumbent, Rev. WILLIAM L. FEILDEN, and his curate, Rev. Mr. POULTON, at the northwest entrance. The coffin was taken from the hearse by eight bearers and placed upon the trestles in the interior of the building, the cap and coronet being laid upon the lid, so as to be seen from every quarter of the church. The chief mourners and retinue having taken the places reserved for them, the funeral service began. This was read by Rev. Mr. FEILDEN clearly and impressively, and many of the congregation joined in the responses. At the point where, in ordinary cases, the coffin is lowered into the ground, it was made to descend gradually into the vault prepared for it, which was now seen to be dimly lighted. The seat immediately above the opening was occupied by Lord STANLEY, who during the earlier portions of the service had controlled his emotion, though with manifest effort. At this point, however, he became deeply affected, and seemed to abandon any further attempt at concealment. At the conclusion of the service, and after the chief mourners had retired, the members of the congregation were allowed to enter the vault or crypt. This was found to consist of a capacious family tomb forty feet in length, about fourteen feet wide and eleven feet high, and designed for the reception of twenty-four coffins, of which the first was that just deposited. The remains of the late Earl were inclosed previous to interment in three coffins, the first made of oak grown upon the estate, the second of lead of unusual strength and weight, and the third, also of oak, covered with crimson velvet and with splendid gilt furniture. Both the second and third coffins bear plates with suitable inscriptions.

Heart Disease—A Valuable Hint.

At the regular meeting of the "Medico-legal Society," at the College of Physicians and Surgeons last evening, Dr. FINNELL submitted a rare specimen of a fatty heart taken from the body of a colored woman who recently fell in syncope, while shouting under great excitement at a religious meeting, and died in a few moments. The autopsy discovered that the entire structure of the heart had been tranformed from the ordinary healthy muscular tissue to pure fat, and yet its organism remained perfect in all its parts. The doctor said he presented this case to the Society not only for its rarity, but for the bearing which it and similar cases had upon medical jurisprudence, the special object for which the Society was organized. It might often happen, as it often did happen, that a man was knocked down by a blow in a quarrel and was supposed to have been killed by the blow, when, in fact, he died as this colored woman did, from over-excitement acting upon a fatty heart. It showed the importance of a careful autopsy in cases of supposed homicide. Death resulted in this case from paralysis of the heart and long detention of blood from the brain; and it indicated the treatment in such cases that could not be too often or too strongly impressed upon the public, viz., that in cases of fainting the patient should be immediately suspended head downward, or, at the very least, placed in a horizontal position. Had this been done in the case of the colored woman whose heart was here exhibited, she might probably have been alive to-day. Scarcely an audience could be got together in which there would not be individuals, with feeble and fatty hearts, who were liable at any time under any extraordinary mental or bodily excitement to be attacked in the manner this woman was, and who might die under the attack, unless immediately treated in a proper manner. In the case of Inspector CARPENTER, the doctor said that the autopsy showed a fatty and feeble condition of the heart, and had not Mr. CARPENTER been so obstinately opposed to taking stimulus of any kind his life might probably have been prolonged many years. At the conclusion of the discussion upon this case WM. SHRADY, Esq., read the principal paper of the evening upon "The Law in Reference to Suicide and Intemperance in Life Insurance." The paper was mainly a citation of the most important cases involving the law on this subject that have been tried in England and this country, including abstracts of the opinions of the Courts.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Monumental City is to have a monument to GEORGE PEABODY.

Governor HOFFMAN has appointed Colonel LESTER R. FAULKNER, of Livingston County, Aid in his Staff, in place of Colonel WILLIAM KIDD, of Rochester, resigned.

Mr. BEECHER, in this week's *Christian Union*, pays a glowing tribute to GEORGE PEABODY. Such men, he remarks, are the forerunners of "Saints of active Beneficence." The same periodical has a suggestive article on the Church of France—the first of what promises to be a noticeable series on "Liberal Catholicism."

The Moundsville (West Virginia) Female Seminary was destroyed by fire last Sunday, and twenty school girls were greatly frightened, but, fortunately, not hurt.

The widow of EDWARD GREEN, the Malden (Mass.) murderer, died on Wednesday. A singular fatality has attended his family. His only child died soon after he was hanged. Not long subsequent Mrs. GREEN's sister, Mrs. CHAPMAN, died. Mr. CHAPMAN, who in course of time became engaged to Mrs. GREEN, lost his life at the horrible Angola disaster, not a vestige of his body having been found.

One hundred and twelve towns in New-Hampshire give 3,853 votes for the Constabulary act and 8,557 against it. Not one-third of the full vote was cast.

ROBERT TOOMBS' stables in Washington, Ga., were burnt by an incendiary fire on Sunday night. His loss includes four valuable horses, among which was a handsome gray mare, *Alice Grey*, highly prized by him.

Hearth and Home for Nov. 20 gives a capital portrait of "Mr. Greeley as Woodman." He is represented standing, ax on shoulder, beneath the shade of a king of the forest, and looks like work, if he is not at it. The picture affords a glimpse of the delightful relief from constant mental labor, possible but to few members of the Press.

The Troy *Times* of Wednesday says: "The appointment of Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer at New-York, will give universal satisfaction. He is a gentleman of wide experience, strict integrity and very great abilities. Under his management it will be impossible for the Gold Ring to receive any aid and comfort from the Sub-Treasury. Mr. FOLGER has signified his acceptance of the position, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties immediately. This will necessitate his declination of the office of Senator from the Twenty-sixth District, and a new election will be ordered by the Governor. It is not unlikely that Hon. STERLING G. HADLEY, of Waterloo, who was Mr. FOLGER's competitor for the nomination, will be his successor. Mr. HADLEY is a lawyer of distinguished reputation, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention."

The lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway are being sold with great rapidity to settlers. In the month of October 1,896 acres were sold to actual settlers for $77,281. The Company has over five millions of acres still for sale.

Speaking of the appointment of General GEORGE W. PALMER as Appraiser of the port of New-York, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "It would have been difficult to make a better appointment. General PALMER is a lawyer by profession, and is a man of conceded ability, character and integrity. He entered the service early in the war, and was appointed to the post of Provost-Marshal in the Thirty-first Congressional District, being the first person who held the position in that district. He performed the duties of that important office with such signal ability and uprightness as to win the special commendation of Secretary STANTON, who, in alluding to him, remarked in his bluff way, that 'there was one honest Provost-Marshal' in the service."

A convention of rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers is to be held in Chicago on the 24th inst. It was called by the dealers in Milwaukee, who express the hope that they will be "able to relieve the traffic in liquors from the present almost intolerable burden without diminishing the revenues of the Government from that source."

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday, the Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau reported that between Oct. 24 and Nov. 6 he had received 422 applications for male help, and 1,299 for female help. The number of male applicants for employment was 422; of females requiring employment 1,209. He had obtained situations for 344 males and for 947 females. The Secretary reported that the Croton Aqueduct Department had resolved to lay an additional line of pipes from One Hundred and Twenty-second-street to Randall's Island.

The report for the month of October was presented by the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, from which it appears that 1,053 families were relieved, at a cost of $2,667—141 of which were relieved on account of old age and destitution; 382, sickness; 490, maintenance of families; 77, infirmities and wounds; and 5 women, accouchments.

The Commissioners also resolved to establish a night school at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, for the instruction of the prisoners.

Opening of a New Hotel.

The old Bancroft House, on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, having passed into new hands, has been thoroughly renovated. It is painted, papered and frescoed throughout, and with accommodations for 200 guests is one of the pleasantest hotels in the City. It is now to be known as the St. George's Hotel, and its reopening was celebrated by a supper given last evening, by Mr. FAIRCHILD, the new proprietor, to a few invited guests. The establishment will be kept on the American plan, and many of the rooms are already engaged for the Winter.

Serious Accident on the Harlem Railroad—One Man Killed.

The engine of the train on the Harlem Railroad due in this City at 9:20 o'clock last night, near Woodlawn Cemetery, above Fordham, at the junction of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, was thrown off the track and overturned. One of the firemen was crushed beneath it and killed. The engineer was dangerously injured. No passengers were seriously hurt. The passage of trains, of course, was obstructed. The passengers and baggage were sent to this City, where they arrived two hours behind time.

Personal.

J. Glancey Jones, Ex-United States Minister to Russia, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. C. H. Sherrill, Washington; Commander W. H. Buhler, of the United States Navy; Hon. Z. Pratt, of Prattsville; Hon. D. B. Saunders, of Massachusetts; J. Ahern, of Baltimore; E. Whaley, of St. Paul, and O. B. Craig, Esq., of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. Currey, of California; Hon. Chancey Coon, of Boston; E. Cronley, of Lexington; Hon. F. W. Frost, of Poughkeepsie, and W. McPherson, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Daniel Mallet, of Boston, and A. C. Weaver, of Pittsburg, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

It astounds everybody that a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, gray or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless,—yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known, in imparting rich shades of color to gray hair.—*Advertisement.*

A Clergyman.

A Presbyterian clergyman wrote on our scroll, after his name: "Fourteen stumps taken out with one dose of gas, and without pain or any unpleasant effects." COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Malarious Fogs.

Countless millions of cubic feet of mal[illegible]rious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-f[illegible]our hours during the month of November. This eva[illegible]orated moisture is the active principle which begets [illegible] fever and ague, bilious, remittents, indigestion, dysent[illegible]ry, bilious colic, rheumatism, and many other ailments, which prevail more generally in the Fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and at the same time the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the consequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly and safely by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an aperient and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or overstimulating the circulation by employing it as an antidote.—*Advertisement.*

"The Man Who Laughs"

burns Pratt's "Astral Oil," and says its light is perfect. It will not explode.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Inauguration of the New Lord Mayor; Mr. Gladstone's Speech on Ireland and England's Foreign Policy; Honors to the Late George Peabody; The Irish Land Question.

FRANCE: A Political Lecture; The Incidents of October the 26th; The Danger of the Insurrection; the New Ministry; The Metternich Duel; The Pantin Murder.

SPAIN: Proceedings in the Cortes; Intrigues of High Personages with the Duke of Montpensier; The Prospects of the Duke of Genoa.

CUBA: Preparations for a fresh Expedition; Latest Movements of the Revolutionists; Official Account of the Battle of Ramon; The Cuban Exiles in Jamaica; A Grand Banquet.

ITALY: Condition of the King.

General Topics.

GENERAL WOOL: Obituary of the Veteran Soldier; Preparations for His Funeral.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Stonewall Disaster; Statement of the Captain of the "Submarine;" A Bold Robbery in Wisconsin; From New-York to Boston on a Velocipede; Terrible Retribution on a Would-be Ravisher; Funeral of Admiral Stewart in Philadelphia; The Races in Memphis and Baltimore; A 200 Mile Race in San Francisco.

Political.

Additional Election Returns; Our New Common Council; The Judiciary and the Bar; The Texas Election; The Constabulary Act in New-Hampshire; The Wisconsin and Minnesota Elections; The Woman's Parliament.

Local News.

THE MONEY MART: Sketch of Wall-street and Its Surroundings; An Insight into the Manœuvres of the Brokers; The "Lingo" of the Street Explained; How to Go In and When to Get Out; The Great Panics.

VANDERBILT: Unvailing of the Memorial Bronze; Description of this Gigantic Work of Art; Oration of Mayor Hall.

THE MORMONS: Their Numbers, Condition and Prospects; A Mormon Temple to be Erected in this City; A Mormon Elder Interviewed.

MISCELLANEOUS: A Mammoth Hotel; A New Market; City Tax Sales; The Sectarian School Fund; An Interesting Divorce Suit; Exhumation of Skeletons; The New-York Sportsmen's Club; Wild Beasts at the Central Park; Wooden vs. Paper Boats; Heavy Failures; The Crosby-street Murder; Lectures by Miss Kate Field and Dr. John H. Griscom; Races at the Fashion Course, L. I.

Agricultural.

HORSE TALK: Treatment of "Mud Fever;" Charcoal for horses' wind; The Wool Clip of 1869; The Georgia State Fair; Preparations for Spring Sowing; Mr. Beecher's Farming; Brevities; Review of the Markets; When is a Colt not a Colt?

Editorial Comments.

The Old Admiral; The Death of General Wool; The Assistant Treasurer; The *Stonewall* Disaster; The Manufacturers of Pittsburg; The Vanderbilt Statue; The late Elections.

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MARRIED.

BRUSH—WHITLOCK.—In this City, at the Washington-square Reformed Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., CLINTON E. BRUSH to ELIZA T., daughter of Wm. S. Whitlock, all of this City.

BURR—LOTT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869, at No. 52 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, S. BURCHARD BURR to MARIA S. LOTT, daughter of the late Engelbut Lott, of Flatbush, L. I.

COOK—BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, CHARLES P. COOK, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y., to ROSALINE S., daughter of Roswell S. Benedict, Esq.

GAMBRILL—WIGHT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, CHARLES D. GAMBRILL to EMILY S., daughter of the late Edward Wight.

GRAYDON—CAMERON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Father McNulty, JOHN GRAYDON, of San Francisco, to JESSIE, daughter of A. J. Cameron. No cards.

HILDT—JEROME.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, Lieutenant-Colonel J. MCL. HILDT, U. S. A., to FANNIE J., daughter of the late Addison G. Jerome.

POTTER—WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Thos. T. Devan, ELLIS S. POTTER to MARY E. WILLIAMS, of the former place.

SINCLAIR—SLOANE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Jno. S. Gilmore, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. B. Scott, JOHN J. SINCLAIR to MARY J., daughter of George Sloane, Esq.

TROWBRIDGE—QUINCY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, E. HAYES TROWBRIDGE, Jr., of New-Haven, to KATE ALLEN, daughter of John W. Quincy, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Stephen Allen.

VAN KLUCK—MAYER.—In St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. R. B. Van Kluck, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. B. Van Kluck, ROBERT B. VAN KLUCK, Jr., of New-York, to ELIZA, only daughter of the late Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimore.

WOOD—POND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, by Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, S. EUGENE WOOD, of Pawtucket, R. I., to KATE B., eldest daughter of B. F. Pond.

DIED.

BONNER.—At Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, LIONEL T. BONNER, of Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 6 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

BENEDICT.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, SETH WILLISTON BENEDICT, in the 69th year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 77 West 45th-st. The remains will be taken to Norwalk for interment on the 12¼ o'clock train.

COIT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, Rev. GURDON S. COIT, D. D., who was for 25 years the Rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock on Saturday, from Trinity Church, in that city.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, SUSAN, relict of the late William H. Fairchild.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Hamlet M. Fairchild, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 214 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] residence of Mr. W. M. Davis, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ P. M.

HOOKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at No. 35 Gouverneur-st., OLIVER HOOKER, in the 84th year of his age. His remains will be taken to Southbridge, Mass, for interment.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, after a long and painful illness, JOHN T. HOWELL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the [illegible] Artistic Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 85 8th-av.

HEDGE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, CLARENCE HEDGE, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from No. 80 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869, after a short illness, LETTICE KENNEDY, beloved wife of Robert Kennedy, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 140 West 20th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

MEAD.—At Boston, on Tuesday, 9th inst. MARY ELLA, infant daughter of Theodore H. and Annie E. Mead.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of Robert Hoe, No. 111 East 16th-st., on Friday, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NEPTUNE LODGE NO. 317, F. AND A. M.—The members are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge room this Friday, Nov. 12, at 7½ P. M., to make arrangements for the funeral of our deceased Brother, JONATHAN WHITAKER.

JOHN W. HOWARD, Master.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—LET THOSE who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, and SATURDAY, 13, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M., C and O, 11:30 A. M., D and E, 11:15 A. M., F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

HOTHOUSES AND SKYLIGHTS painted and glazed in the best manner; charges reasonable. From long experience, I can warrant my work free from leakage. All country orders attended to at short notice. P. FLAHERTY, No. 156 Reade-st.

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SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"MAN AND WIFE,"

THE NEW STORY,

By WILKIE COLLINS,

AUTHOR OF

"The Moonstone," "Armadale," "The Woman in White," "No Name," &c.,

Is commenced in the present number of

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

No. 673, date of Nov. 20.

ILLUSTRATED.

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NOW READY:

THE LONDON ART JOURNAL

FOR NOVEMBER.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. JACK IN OFFICE. Engraved by C. J. LEWIS, from the picture by Sir E. LANDSEER, R. A., in the Sheepshanks Collection.

II. PIRATES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN PLAYING AT DICE FOR PRISONERS. Engraved by W. RIDGWAY, from the picture by F. R. PICKERSGILL, R. A.

III. LURLEI, THE NYMPH OF THE RHINE. Engraved by H. C. BALDING, from the statue by GUSTAV HEROLD.

1. Relics of Charles I. By JOHN PIGGOT, Jr., F. S. A.—2. Munich International Exhibition. With Notes on German Art. Concluded.—3. The Stately Homes of England. No. VIII. Knoll House. By S. C. HALL, F. S. A. Illustrated.—4. Causeries d'un Curieux.—5. Jack in Office. The Picture by Sir E. LANDSEER, R. A.—6. Recent Improvements in Minor British Industries. Electro-Metallurgy. By HENRY MURRAY, F. S. A.—7. Obituary: G. Jones, R. A.; G. B. Rosenberg; J. P. Dantan.—8. British Artists: their Style and Character. No. LXXXVIII. John Burr. By JAMES DAFFORNE. Illustrated.—9. The South Kensington Museum. Chapter IX. Eighteenth Century Art Relics.—Pictures by S. Botticelli—Collection of Musical Instruments—Carved Picture Frame, &c.—10. Provincial School of Art.—11. Visits to Private Galleries. No. III. The Collection of George Schlotel, Esq.—12. Art in Continental States.—13. Art in the Provinces.—14. The College of Arms.—15. Pirates of the Mediterranean Playing at Dice for Prisoners. The Picture by F. R. PICKERSGILL, R. A.—16. Picture Galleries of Italy. Part XI. Bologna. By JAMES DAFFORNE. Illustrated.—17. Antoine Joseph Wiertz. By the author of "An Art Student in Munich."—18. Correspondence; D. O. Hill's "Disruption of the Scottish Church."—19. The Tower Armories.—20. Horse-Shoes. Illustrated.—21. The Lurlei. The statue by G. HEROLD.—22. Minor Topics of the Month.—23. Reviews.

VIRTUE & YORSTON,

No. 12 Dey-st., New-York.

And all booksellers.

Yesterday was the most exciting and important day we have had for several weeks. The Staten Island sale was one of the most successful of the entire season. Notwithstanding the cold, uncomfortable weather, the prejudices against Staten Island, and the various other circumstances which mitigated against the sale, it was in every respect perfect. The attendance was excellent, the class of persons equal to the best that has yet attended a suburban sale, and the arrangements complete. The lunch was served in a style well worthy of Delmonico's, and it received full attention. The bidding was brisk and the prices obtained quite satisfactory.

At the salesroom the attendance was very large. Three large sales were made. The property was of the kind most in demand, situate in New-York, Bay Ridge and Westchester County.

At the City Salesroom, Brooklyn, Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. had a very successful sale. Particulars of all the different sales will be found below.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

EAST NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Three-story brick house and lot, No. 289 West 13th-st., (late Troy-st.,) 56 ft. w. of 4th-st., lot 18x59	$9,700

OSSINING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

81 acres of land situate at Ossining, Westchester County, N. Y., and one mile from Scarborough Station, on the Hudson River Railroad	$39,130

BAY RIDGE, L. I.

By Wyckoff & Little.

2 lots n. s. of 66th-st., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av, each 35x100.2	$150
2 lots, adjoining above, each 35x100.2	154
4 lots s. s. of 65th-st., in rear of above, each 25x100.2	300
2 lots n. s. of 65th-st., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., each 25x100.2	150
2 lots n. s. of 66th-st., 255 ft. e. of 6th-av., each 25x100.2	140
2 lots, adjoining above, and 4 lots in rear, on s. s. of 65th-st., each 25x100.2	420

BROOKLYN.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot s. s. Bergen-st., 375 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x76.10	$1,250
1 lot adjoining, w. s., 25x108	1,325
1 lot adjoining, 35x108.8	1,075
1 lot adjoining, 25x90.9	975
2 lots adjoining, each 25x54.11	2,020
2 gores adjoining	1,180
1 lot n. s. Grace Court, 402 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 30x80	9,100
Frame house and lot, n. s. Joralemon-st., 120.8 ft. w. of Clinton-st., lot 25x88.5	10,000
Frame house and lot adjoining, w. s. of the above, lot 25x88.10	11,000
Frame house and lot adjoining, lot 25.3x89.8	6,850
Stable and lot on rear of the above lot, and fronting an alley way, lot 25x31.4	4,000
Stable and lot adjoining, lot 25x29.6	4,200
Stable and lot adjoining, lot 25x27.9	4,000
Lot adjoining, 25x28	4,100
Building and lot adjoining, lot 25x65	675

FLATBUSH, L. I.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot w. s. Prospect-st., s. Union-st., 16x33	$170
Plot of ground fronting on Prospect Park and the proposed East New-York-av., containing 12½ lots, 25x100	8,500
Hotel and 12 lots s. e. corner of Flatbush turnpike and Vernon-av., each lot 25x100	17,000
2 lots s. s. of Vernon-av., adjoining hotel property, each 25x150	800
2 lots adjoining, same size	750
4 lots adjoining, same size	1,500
4 lots adjoining, same size	1,520
2 lots adjoining, same size	780
4 lots adjoining, same size	1,600
2 lots adjoining, same size	800
2 lots adjoining, same size	750
4 lots adjoining, same size	1,580
4 lots adjoining, same size	1,520
3 lots adjoining, same size	1,200
1 lot s. w. corner of Vernon-av. and Lott-st., 25x150	440
2 lots w. s. of Lott-st., 150 ft. s. of Vernon-av., each 25x130	640

CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 plot, No. 1, Grand View-av., Park-place Cottage, 2 46-100 acres	$11,000
1 plot, No. 2, Castleton-av., with barns, 2 75-100 acres, per acre	2,350
1 plot, No. 4, Atlantic and Park avs., 3 61-100 acres, per acre	1,300
1 plot, No. 5, Atlantic and Park avs., 3 75-100 acres, per acre	1,175
1 plot, No. 6, Grand View and Park avs., 3 10-100 acres, per acre	1,500
1 plot, No. 7, Grand View and Castleton avs., 2 93-100 acres, per acre	1,100
1 plot, No. 8, Grand View and St. James avs., 2 52-100 acres, per acre	1,000
1 plot, No. 13, Cottage-place, St. James-av., 1 7-100 acres, per acre	1,200
1 plot, No. 11, Atlantic and Woodland avs., 1 acre, per acre	1,050
1 plot, No. 14, Castleton and Woodland avs., 1 47-100 acres, per acre	850
1 plot, No. 12, Atlantic and Woodland avs., 1 acre, per acre	850
1 plot, No. 15, Woodland and St. James avs., 1 34-100 acres, per acre	850
1 plot, No. 16, Atlantic and St. James avs., 1 22-100 acres, per acre	800
1 plot, No. 17, Atlantic-av., 1 8-100 acres, per acre	600
1 plot, No. 18, Atlantic and Park avs., 1 8-100 acres, per acre	450
1 plot, No. 10, Atlantic and Park avs., 1 acre, per acre	650
1 plot, No. 9, Castleton and Park avs., 1 acre, per acre	1,050
1 plot, No. 19, Atlantic and Park avs., 4 18-100 acres, per acre	1,000
1 plot, No. 20, Grand View-av., 2 11-100 acres, per acre	1,350
1 plot, No. 21, Grand View and Island avs., 3 21-100 acres and cottage	4,500
1 plot, No. 22, Grand View and Island avs., 3 81-100 acres, per acre	1,000
1 plot, No. 23, Grand View and Island avs., 3 89-100 acres, per acre	800
1 plot, No. 24, Atlantic and Island avs., 2 51-100 acres, per acre	675
1 plot, No. 30, Atlantic and Highland avs., 1 7-100 acres, per acre	350
1 plot, No. 25, Atlantic and New-York avs., 2 61-100 acres, per acre	650
1 plot, No. 26, Atlantic and New-York avs., 3 44-100 acres, per acre	650
1 plot, No. 27, Grand View-av., 2 23-100 acres and cottage	2,675
1 plot, No. 28, Castleton and Island avs., 1 99-100 acres, per acre	600
1 plot, No. 29, Island-av., 2 5-100 acres, per acre	330
1 plot, No. 3, New-York and Castleton avs., 2 41-100 acres, per acre	575

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Centre-st., e. s., 29.4 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 44.7x73.6x50x48.3, ½ share	$20,000
Ludlow-st., No. 90, 25x½ block	10,450
Mercer-st. and Washington-place, s. e. corner, h. and l., 49.9x100	117,500
22d-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24x98.9, q. c.	nom.
42d-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 15x98.9	11,000
Same property	13,000
47th-st., n. s., 318.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	32,000
50th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.4	16,500
60th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 125x100.5	12,500
74th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x102.2	90,000
114th-st., n. s., 172.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22.3x100.11	2,500
115th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x1 block	10,500
117th-st., s. s., 239.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	800
122d-st., n. s., 307.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., h. and l., 17.6x100.11	7,100
Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 78th-st., 2.2x85, q. c.	250
Lexington-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 25x100	[illegible]
Lexington-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x100	24,500
7th-av., e. s., 110.6 ft. n. of 11th-st., 26x68.10	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Brevoort-place, No. 9, 5 7-12 years, per year		$3,000
39th-st., n. s., 304 ft. w. of 11th-av., 246x the block	10 years per year	7,000
41st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 400x the block		
41st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x98.9		
11th-av. and 41st-st., s. w. corner, 24.8x100		
4th-av., e. s., between 48th and 49th sts., 10 7-12 years, per year		2,000
8th-av., No. 272, 3 years, per year		2,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-av., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., h. and l., 16x100	$3,750
Degraw-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 40x100	nom.
Douglass-st., s. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 12.6x76	4,100
Fulton and Willoughby sts., n. e. corner, 70.10x62x89.10x10.1	5,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x about 100	50
Keap-st., n. s., 122.4 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 44.8x100	5,000
Penn-st., s. s., 224.7 ft. w. of Lee-av., 20.5x100	7,500
President-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 12.1x100 February, 1864	1,800
Steuben-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	800
Warren-st., s. s., 183.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100	3,275
West-st., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100	1,100
Atlantic and Rochester avs., n. w. corner, 93.7x162.8x96.6x139.1	9,500
Classon-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 214.2x100x212.4x100	10,250
Clement-av., e. s., 313.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x200	23,000
Fulton-av., s. w. s., 90.3 ft. s. e. of Clermont-av., h. and l., 82.5x22.9x20x86.4x91.2x22	15,500
Gates-av., s. s., 204.8 ft. of Bedford-av., h. and l., 16.8x110	10,000
Gates-av., s. s., 238 ft. w. of Bedford-av., h. and l., 17x110	10,000
Greene and Grand avs., n. e. cor., 25x100	q. c. 7,000
Greene-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x100	
Greene-av., s. s., 575 ft. e. of Grand-av., 5.2x100x8.10x100	
Hickory-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x100	
Hickory-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x100	
Quincy-st., n. s., 297 ft. e. of Downing-st. terminus, 50x100	
Quincy-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of Downing-st. terminus, gore, 25x106.9x88.8x15.11x75.6x39.4	
Quincy-st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of Downing-st. terminus, 25x100.2	
Quincy-st., n. s., 172 ft. e. of Downing-st. terminus, 25x100	
Lewis-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 20x100	8,000
Orient-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	3,100
Paca-av., s. s., 80 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 2.9x100	nom.
Paca-av. and Wyckoff-st., n. e. corner, 77.9x100	4,000
Wythe-av. and Keap-st., northerly corner, 19x60	7,500
3d-av. and 11th-st., s. w. corner, 25x80	2,500
5th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 13th-st., 25x97.10	2,000
6th-av. and Braxton-st., southerly corner, 150x97.102x4.2x150.6x158.8x247.10	48,000

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lot No. 22, block No. 149, Maugin's map, 16.6x20	$223
Steuben-st., lot No. 65, s. w. s., Mill's map, 20x100	3,800

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., near 7th-st., sold to Althof, 25.8x100	$2,100

Hudson City.

Chestnut-av., near Court-st., lot No. 17, block No. 126, City map	$4,500
Lots Nos. 115, 116, map of Van Vorst Heights Company	3,000

Bergen.

Corner Lip-av. and 1st-st., lots Nos. 17 to 24 inclusive	$8,000
Fairmount-av., s. s., lot No. 51, plot No. 14, and lot No. 52, in plot No. 15, each 25x100	3,000

Union Township.

Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and half of lot No. 12, map of John Wild's property at West New-York	$1,300
Lot No. 506, block No. 28, map of Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, 25x100	nom.

Guttenberg.

Lots Nos. 104 and 105, map of Guttenberg	$1,200

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 697, 698 and 699, block No. 20, map of North Bergen	$700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Newcastle Corner to Bedford village road, s. s., adjoining W. F. Lockwood's, 1 acre	$325

Morrisania.

Union-st. and Bremer-av., n. corner, 50x100	$1,200
Melrose-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of Courtland-av., 50x100	1,800
Westchester Railroad-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Fenton-av., 50x80	1,500
Westchester Railroad-st., s. s., 128 ft. e. of Retreat-av., 50x250	5,500
134th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100	3,500

West Farms.

Valentine-av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Clark-st., 100x250	$5,000

Yonkers.

Hawthorn-av., e. s., 210 ft. n. of Downing-st. 66x148	$3,000
Warburton-av., w. s., 145 ft. n. of Babcock-place, 50x100	13,500
Woodworth-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Wells-av., 50x100	12,000

Yorktown.

Peekskill road, adjoining Martin Strang's, 137 60-100 acres	$22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

2 lots in 5th-av.
5 lots in Madison-av.
8 lots in 3d-av.
3 lots in 79th-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots in 89th-st., near Madison-av.
7 lots in 110th-st., near 3d-av.
7 lots in 112th-st., near 3d-av.
Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as the "Mercer-street Church," extending through from Mercer to Greene-st., being 100 feet on Mercer-st., and 50 feet on Greene-st., with a three-story edifice; buildings first class, modern and convenient; ground Snug Harbor leasehold, with renewals; possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB CRAM, DECEASED—UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY.—For sale, the extra-sized house and stable, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.; a good location for a first-class business, bank or savings bank or institution; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EXTRA LOT AND VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CORTLANDT-ST. AND DEY-ST.—For sale, No. 18 Cortlandt-st., through to Dey-st., near by New Broadway. Can be bought at a bargain for cash. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY STORES and dwellings, Nos. 97, 99, 101 and 103 West Houston, corner Thompson-st., by auction, at No. 111 Broadway, Nov. 30, 1869. Particulars with MULLER & WILKINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in 80th-st., near 5th-av. The house is a very superior one, and will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st., Young Men's Christian Association Building.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE houses in 79th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st., Young Men's Christian Association Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE—A neat cottage house and lot, pleasantly located near the Kill von Kull; will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Also a store, the best business stand in the town. Also building lots on the best avenues and streets; adapted for residences, also for business purposes.

Apply to A. D. MELLICK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869. No. 67 William-st.

ORANGE.—AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY is presented to a business man to purchase a commodious and cheap country home, accessible both to this City and to churches and schools in neighborhood; the house is 1½ stories, with washhouse and outbuildings; on the lot is an excellent garden, with shade trees, various kinds of fruit trees and grapes; fences in good order; location unexceptionable, and within five minutes' walk of depot. Price $7,500.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a large, handsome modern dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings, and about 75 acres of land, delightfully located on Long Island, with water front, near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance; fine fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

A superior three-story brick dwelling in 77th-st., in perfect order and lately painted throughout. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—NEARLY FURNISHED, AN ENGlish basement brown-stone four-story house, 22x56, with large extension; 15 rooms, besides basement; location very desirable; terms $375 per month; security required. Address L. HUNTER, Station D.

TO LET—NO. 668 LEXINGTON-AV.; A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—TO let, furnished, for the Winter, a first-class extra wide house on the northeast corner of Union-square and 17th-st., with coach house and stable; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, SOUTHWEST corner of 49th-st. and 6th-av.; 14 rooms, with gas fixtures and all the modern improvements. Apply to Messrs. MULCAHY & HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A PLEASant cottage handsomely furnished, with furnace, &c.; nine rooms. Possession immediately. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 15 West 20th-st., 28x100; doctor's office reserved, if let. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $600 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

WANTED—A PRIVATE STABLE, SITUated between 14th and 22d sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., with accommodation for seven or eight horses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR NYACK, A FURnished house for one or more Summers; stable required. Address No. 5,031 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER.
HOME AGAIN.
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
At 12 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1869.

On this occasion they will positively sell, without limit or reservation,

360 VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST WARD BROOKLYN LOTS, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON THE GREAT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THE BROADWAY AND FULTON-AVENUE RAILROADS.

The property consists of the

ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Macon and McDonough sts.

ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Decatur and Bainbridge sts.

ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., Bainbridge-st., and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike road.

ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., McDonough and Decatur sts.

ENTIRE BLOCK, (excepting front on Broadway,) bounded by Macon and Halsey sts., Saratoga-av. and Broadway.

ONE GORE OF GREAT VALUE, 700 ft. long, the entire front on Halsey-st., between Howard and Saratoga avs.

ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between Decatur and Bainbridge sts., 10 lots.

ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between McDonough and Macon sts.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HALSEY-ST. AND HOWARD-AV.—Valuable corner lot.

This will be the largest and most important sale of the season. The owner and auctioneers intend business, and announce positively that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. The property is on the great line of the 21st (late 9th) Ward improvements, not further from New-York City Hall than Central Park, and when the bridge is completed it will be far more accessible. Many of the lots are within a stone's throw of the Broadway Railroad, and all are between it and the Fulton-av. Railroad. Lots in New-York City, no nearer to Wall-st. than the above, bring readily from $5,000 to $50,000.

Secure at once a map, carefully examine the property and attend the sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and full particulars at offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR THE 5TH-AVENUE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBERG & PECKHAM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between the 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from May 1, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal; annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court.—In partition.—The valuable farm formerly occupied by Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, consisting of about 150 acres, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, situate on the road leading from the Tuckahoe road to Mile Square, will be sold, on the premises, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, 16th November, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

This farm is distant about 2½ miles from West Mount Vernon Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and about three miles from the village of Yonkers, and is in the immediate neighborhood of new railroad lines now in contemplation. There are upon it many beautiful building sites, with very commanding views, and the land will be sold in parcels varying from five to twelve acres each, according to a map, which may be examined at the office of the subscribers or of the auctioneer. A new road has been lately laid out from Yonkers to Bronxville, crossing Central-avenue and winding across this farm in the most advantageous manner, and which will reduce the distance from Yonkers to about two miles. This new road is now staked out, and the land will be sold with fronts upon it wherever available.

For terms of sale and all other information inquire of W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest 6 per cent. in Gold.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of more than EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for the month of October were:

Passengers	$577,904 95
Freight	277,512 41
Mails	23,200 00
Total	$878,617 36

The above earnings are the largest for any one month in the history of the road, and are on the basis of over TEN AND A HALF MILLIONS for the year.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY,
HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Having thoroughly examined the security offered on these Bonds, we confidently recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles have now been built and equipped, and already show large earnings, and balance of the line is rapidly progressing.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state, that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others, now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior *via* St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis, and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter of dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on 160 miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.,
CHARLES L. FROST, Pres't of the Tol., Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co., } Trustees.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE
7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

New-Orleans City Seven per Cent. Bonds,
Louisiana Eight per Cent. Bonds,
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds,
Memphis City Bonds,
For sale by LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

H. BLYDENBURGH,
JAMES C. BELL,
C. T. CROMWELL,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,
CHARLES G. HARMER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAVID JONES,
L. S. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM MILES,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ENOS RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
HENRY SUYDAM,
EDMUND THOMPSON,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board FRANCIS M. HARRIS was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS was appointed Assistant Cashier.

AUGUSTINE SMITH,
Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors and three Inspectors held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years, viz: Isaac Bell, William Vernon, Samuel Willets, Charles D. Kirkland, William Whitewright, Jr., William H. Guion and Aaron Ogden, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election, viz.: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Sidney Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

MONEY OBTAINED ON IMPROVED New-York City property. Principals only dealt with. COURTLANDT PALMER, Jr., No. 1 Barclay-st., from 1 to 3 daily.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅛	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅛	115⅝
Coupon, 1881	117½	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	115¼	115⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	112⅞	113	10-40 Regis.	106⅞	107
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅞	113⅛	Gold	126⅝	.....
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¼	113⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115¾	115⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$144,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class City property, in sums to suit. Also, $80,000 to invest in Second Mortgages. Apply to B. F. COOK, No. 178 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 12,
at 7½ o'clock each evening,
at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,
southwest corner of 12th-st.

SPECIAL SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS, by celebrated and favorite artists, viz.:

A. Achenbach, Jordaens, F. E. Church,
Carl Hubner, Leickert, A. B. Durand,
O. Erdman, Vermulen, J. F. Kensett,
Carl Becker, Berlin, Sonntag,
H. De Cock, Von Seben, De Haas,
C. Hine, Girscher, J. B. Irving,
H. Ronner, E. Schmidt, W. T. Richards,
Roosdorp, C. Bergman, J. Pope,
Musin, Kruseman, S. Colman,
Lanfant-de-Metz, Van Elten, Dolph,
Carabain, Vanderslyken, J. Rondel,
Ver Veer, Von Mille, C. C. Griswold,
Schaep, Crabeels, Inman,
and others.

NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING AS ABOVE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Art Galleries.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 12 and 13, commencing at 7 o'clock. Sale of a splendid private library, comprising a most elegant assortment of illustrated works, many very scarce, among which may be mentioned: Musee Royale and Francais, 6 volumes, folio; London Art Journal, 20 volumes, 4to, half morocco; Bartlett's Illustrated Works of Scenery, Audubon's Birds of America, Dore's Illustrated Works, proof editions, fine bindings; Finden's Gallery of British Art, folio, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, sale of a fine collection of oil paintings, chromos, engravings, &c. Catalogues ready. Pictures on exhibition.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 16 and 17, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, OFFICE AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, GILT FRAME FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS, brocatel window curtains, silver-plated ware and glassware, cutlery, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
rosewood and mahogany frame pianos.
ALSO,
a large lot of office furniture, safe, &c. &c.
By order of J. VON SACHS, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—RECEIVER'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st., OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising desks, bookracks, cane-seat and office furniture; one chest tea, together with shipping lists and other books; also three fine iron chests, made by Herring & Lilly. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
75 barrels German Sweet Cherries.
7 barrels Prunes.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS, ELEGANT BONnets, Ladies' Hats, Children's Hats, Feathers, Ribbons and Furs. Old Furs repaired. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan, and No. 859 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO PROCURE A situation for a thorough English servant as chambermaid; would assist with waiting and make light desserts; wages $14. An address to ADVERTISER, Box No. 3,162 Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as good plain cook, and is willing to help with the washing, and the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing or do waiting; has the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and nurse for growing children, by an American Protestant woman; can do fine sewing and work on dresses neatly; can give the best of City reference. Address M. S., seamstress, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, also baking and pastry, all kinds of deserts, jelly and ice-cream; has lived with the best of families; good City reference. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO GO out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; on her own if required. Call at No. 311 East 34th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS and parlor maid, with excellent City references, a situation in a first-class family or genteel boarding house in the City or country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining room in style; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking, also children's clothes; would assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to take care of a baby two years old; can give reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, No. 486 West 23d-st., third house east of 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 571 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a first-class family; no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant, as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 328 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERson, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 287 1st-av., near 16th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; has two years and a half City reference; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, pastries, soups, jellies; is a good baker of bread and cakes; first-class City reference. Call at No. 240 East 25th-st.; no washing.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; good references; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business; City or country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; no washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 344 East 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do the washing of three or four gentlemen, or do family washing at her own residence; best reference. Call at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; understands fluting, polishing, puffing, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; has two years' City reference from her last place; is not afraid of work or fond of changing. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; can do up ladies' finery and French fluting, or will go as laundress in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has lived in only two places in seven years; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 61 Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, well-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 69 6th-av., or address CHAMBERMAID.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant; has reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as cook in a private family; has a perfect knowledge of her business; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant person as nurse or waitress. Call or address No. 340 East 23d-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH two and a half years' City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 427 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; can take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 311 East 34th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL private family as cook, by a very reliable German woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 326 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 Park av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady. Can be seen at No. 221 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Call at present employer's, No. 76 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; satisfactory reference. To be seen at No. 226 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 339 East 39th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; with good reference. Call at No. 7 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; best City reference; can be seen at her present employers. Call for two days at No. 115 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS a perfect fitter, engagements in families; can give the best reference. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do chamberwork; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion as waitress; has good references. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, or as laundress; good reference. Call at No. 306 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A situation for her waitress. Apply from 9 to 3 at No. 16 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 563 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, one door above 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived ten years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, who has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has got the best City reference from his late employer. Call at or address T. B., No. 44 East 41st-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; willing and obliging; would like to make his home with the family; has the best of City references from last and former employers. Call or address G. L. N., No. 305 4th-av., in care of D. Wright.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; thoroughly understands the business in its various branches, or laying out of a gentleman's place; no objection to the care of a horse or cow, if required; has the best of City reference. Address D. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom in either City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good City and country reference from his last place. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a single young man of good character; will be found willing and obliging and understands his business. Call for L. W., in the jewelry store, No. 270 4th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single man, with good City reference; understands his business thoroughly; wages not so much of an object as a steady place. Address R. W., No. 94 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as light porter in a store; will make himself generally useful at anything; best of reference as to sobriety and honesty. Address WM. H. ARMSTRONG, No. 238 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family to make himself generally useful; good references. Address CHAS. SCHAFNER, No. 203 Bowery, bookstore.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN of 3[illegible], having a few hours to spare each day, would like to be employed in some business place, or otherwise, and will run his horse if required. Call on or address M. R., grocery store, No. 416 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; has good City reference. Address S. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man thoroughly competent; can give first-class City reference; will be generally useful. Address K., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Frenchman as first-class coachman in a private family; has good City reference. Apply or address No. 81 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a Protestant young man, single; can milk; is willing; best reference given. Address C. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROtestant, a situation as gardener; understands gardening in all its branches. Address W. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN BREAKING UP HIS establishment in the country is anxious to secure a good place for his coachman, whom he will recommend in the highest terms both as to capability and trustworthiness; would be willing to go to the country. Address P. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—BY THE ERIE RAILROAD COMpany, 300 brakemen, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given; good and experienced men will be paid $2 per day. Apply to A. P. BERTHOUD, Superintendent Eastern Division, Jersey City; G. S. REDDINGTON, Superintendent Delaware Division, Port Jervis.

WANTED—A BOY TO ENTER GOODS IN A wholesale fancy goods house; must be quick at figures, and write a good hand; salary first year, $250. Apply in handwriting of applicant, to Box No. 4,879 New-York Post Office.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED IN A moderate business. Address, with name, reference and salary expected, A. T. R., No. 137 Fulton-st., New-York.

GROOM WANTED—WITH GOOD CITY references, willing to make himself useful. Apply No. 17 Broad-st., Room No. 14.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre; ou faire des chambres et coudre. S'adresser au 409 le 45 ème rue de l'Ouest, pour deux jours.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURchase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose, or any other part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, impotence. Although he can cure venereal disease, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied as usual. Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK—Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide: 81st edition, nearly 500 pages, 100 engravings, 12mo, cloth, upon old ulcers, rheumatism, piles, fistula, stricture, weakness, affections of the kidney, bladder, constitutional seminal diseases, &c. Elaborate treatment, with receipts and certificates of cures, by M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 89½ Broadway. Price $1. Mailed by C. LEMBKE, No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York, and the author.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, NOV. 8, IN THE [illegible] o'clock train from White Plains, a lady's FUR TIPPET. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at No. 106 East 38th-st., or at GEO. PARSONS & CO.'S, No. 13 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 13
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wed'day, Nov. 17	Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18	Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25	Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Samaria, Wednesday, Dec. 1	Palmyra Thursd'y, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Nov. 13	COLUMBIA.......Dec. 4
IOWA............Nov. 20	EUROPA.........Dec. 11
CALEDONIA.......Nov. 27	INDIA..........Dec. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.......Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons...........Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..........Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons........Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE...............(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,

From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREEN.................Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...............Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA,

Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 203 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO,

THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Nov. 13
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE....Saturday, Nov. 20

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, Captain J. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 18th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8, North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 25th November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST

LINE TO THE

SOUTHWEST.

The South Pacific Railroad Company will open their line for business to LEBANON, Mo., 185 miles southwest from St. Louis, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Stages, drawn by excellent teams of horses, will leave Lebanon twice a day for Springfield on arrival of railroad trains at Lebanon, connecting with daily lines to Cassville, in Missouri; Keatsville, Bentonville, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, in Arkansas; Mount Vernon, Granby, Carthage and Neosho, Missouri, and with tri-weekly lines for Bolivar, Stockton and Nevada City, Missouri, and Baxter Springs and Fort Scott, Kansas. Also connecting at Fort Smith with tri-weekly lines to Boggy Depot, Fort Arbuckle and Austin, Texas; and semi-weekly to San Antonio, Fort Stockton, El Paso, and all points in the Southwest.

Through tickets via rail and stage from St. Louis to Springfield, Carthage, Bolivar, Granby, Fort Scott, and all principal points in the Southwest, will be issued, of which further notice will be given.

Full information as to rates of freight, &c., can be obtained at the Company's office, corner of 6th and Walnut sts., St. Louis.

WM. H. PATRIARCHE,
Superintendent.

Trains will leave St. Louis at 7:30 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., arriving at Lebanon at 6:40 P. M. and 11:05 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P.M.

For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A.M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

INSURANCE.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1869	4,243,234 53
Liabilities	75,489 35

The Branch Office of this Company has been removed to

NO. 586 SIXTH-AV.,

JOHN A. McKEAN, Manager,

where insurance may be effected on the same terms as at the parent office, the rebate allowed being in all cases deducted on the face of the policy. Policies issued payable in gold when desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEORGE M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—A VERY valuable business and patent right, demonstrated a success, being an improvement in one of the greatest manufacturing interests of the country, and affording an immense royalty for many years; a monopoly; price $25,000. Address B., Box 10, Elizabethport, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and stipulations contained in previous advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 15th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

30 dozen 8-16 to 12-16 Patent Ship Augurs, without screws, equal to L'Hommedieu's.

48 socket gouges, 6-8 to 16-8, and 57 socket chisels, 4-8 to 16-8, for blockmakers' use, and 3 blockmakers' round axes, all equal to Watts' make; 4 dozen turning chisels, ¾ and ½ in., and 2 dozen turning gouges, ¾ and ½ in., long and strong, equal to Buck & Bro.; 30 spoon bitts, 2-16 to 3-16; 42 dowelling bitts, 4-16 to 14-16; 4 dozen cabinet makers' rasps, 8 and 12 in.; 2 dozen cabinet-makers' files, 8 in.; and 24 Cook's patent carr bitts, 5-16 and 6-16.

Blank forms for bidders will be furnished, as usual, at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Provisions Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 16th inst., for the following provisions of the best quality, and delivered free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

1,000 barrels Beef, 1,600 barrels Pork, 10,000 pounds Rice, 26,000 pounds Dried Apples, and 30,000 pounds Pickles, all to be Naval standard.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of awards within TEN DAYS from date of said awards.

Bidders will be furnished with blank forms as usual, at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Contractors: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d instant, for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz.: Tenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and University-place; Sixty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Madison-avenue; Goerck-street, from Delancey to Rivington-street; Laight-street, from Canal to West-street; Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Thirtieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; and Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway. And for the laying of crosswalks from opposite No. 561 Sixth-avenue to opposite No. 1,290 Broadway; Fifth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets; opposite No. 723 Sixth-avenue; and across West-street, from south side Perry-street to Pier No. 54.

Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this Office, (Rotunda, Park.)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.

The Manhattan Gaslight Company is prepared to receive proposals until the 15th day of December next for the entire quantity of coal tar to be produced at the Works and to be delivered into the wells of the company for a term of years from the 31st day of March, 1870.

The proposals, addressed to the undersigned, must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar." They must state the offer for the tar at a price for each ton of coal carbonized at the works of the Company. The quantity of coal carbonized per annum is about 140,000 tons, and the average yield of tar per ton of coal is about 12 gallons. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the offer of the lowest or any bidder.

Any further information may be obtained on application to

JOSEPH A. SABBATON,
Engineer Manhattan Gaslight Company.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, and in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street. Also, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stowe Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) and in Fifteenth street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,

President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT, THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, will leave daily (Sundays excepted)

AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.
SUNDAY BOAT DISCONTINUED.

The steamers of this line will make their last Sunday trip this season Nov. 7, 1869.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. H. VAILE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 11, 12:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 12, 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 13, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 15, 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2:00 P. M.	Wedn'day Nov. 17, 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 18, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 19, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 20, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 22, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 9:30 A. M.	

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.—THE PRESIDENT, with deep regret announces to the members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, the death of Major-General John E. Wool, who died at his residence in Troy, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the 86th year of his age.

The deceased was admitted in the Society as a member on the 4th of July, 1849.

Members of the Order residing in Albany and vicinity are requested to attend the funeral at the appointed time, and all members are required to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order. HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,

ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

WILSON & HOYT'S

GLOVE BUTTONER AND NECKTIE FASTENER.

Every lady and gentleman should have one for putting on neckties, buttoning cuffs, shirt fronts, kid gloves and small buttons; examine and be convinced. For sale everywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS.—THE missionaries report great destitution among the respectable poor, especially in the way of clothing. The Society respectfully asks its friends to send donations of cast-off garments to any of their Mission Chapels, or a note to No. 30 Bible House, when they will be called for.

GEO. J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOW-case Doors. HOFFMAN & FRESCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

[illegible]ING.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,

(Madison-square.)

An elegant suite of rooms may be had for the Winter, consisting of parlor and two large bedrooms, with private table. Location and accommodations unsurpassed. References given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A FAMILY OF three or five persons, the parlors and second floor of a handsomely furnished house, centrally located; all the comforts of a home to parties willing to pay a fair price; private table if desired. Address G. W., Box No. 5,601 Post Office.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, en suite or singly, for first-class families and gentlemen. The house is newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements, with table and appointments first class. A few day boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with fire, gas and board for two, $22 a week, and one on second floor, $18; a nice hall room for a gentleman, $8, in the first-class house No. 140 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 200 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for families, gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; entire second floor, one front room, third floor, two single rooms; no objection to children.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, or a suite of rooms, which they would rent, without board, to gentlemen of good references. No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN YORKVILLE.—A ROOM with board to let to one or two single gentlemen in a private family. Inquire at the eleventh house west of 3d-av., south side, in 92d-st.; or address H. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RE-siding in their own house, desire to let one or two handsome apartments with superior board or private table. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, would let a very large, elegantly-furnished room to one or two gentlemen; without board preferred. Apply at No. 59 Bank-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343—PRIVATE TABLE if desired; second and third floors partially furnished or newly furnished complete; desirable parties may make very favorable arrangements for the Winter.

A THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, completely furnished, (together or divided,) ample pantries, bath, &c., to let, with first-class board; highest references given and required. Apply at No. 31 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 212 WEST 11TH-ST.—COMMODIOUS second story front and back room, connecting or separate, with board, to married couples, or single gentlemen; fire and gas inclusive, $25 and $20; references.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—THREE FINE, large rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,753.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—One or two handsomely-furnished floors, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will let furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board, at moderate terms; gas, bath and heater. No. 362 West 19th-st. Apply one week.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-ST.—Large newly-furnished front parlor; also other rooms, with first-class table board, to families and single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—A suite of rooms on second floor, together or separately; also room on third floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant home in a private family living in their own house. References exchanged.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home will be found; a room also for a single gentleman.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE.—ELEGANT floor and other rooms, with first-class table, convenient to Broadway cars and stages; 4th-av. stages pass the door.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Back parlor and extension, sunny room; also, third story, large and hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only. Family strictly private. Reference given and required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECond floor to let with private table or without board; convenient to Broadway and the hotels, in a strictly private family, No. 44 West 26th-st.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on first floor, and bath adjoining, with first-class board. References required.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—AN EXTRA size second-story front room or two rooms on third floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; good and convenient location.

NO. 20 WEST 33D-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room, handsomely furnished, on second story, sunny side, with ample closets, hot and cold water, &c., with first-class board.

NO. 76 WEST 11TH-ST., FEW DOORS from 5th-av.—A parlor and two connecting rooms, with or without board; if desired, will furnish private table; terms moderate.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, in suites or singly, with or without board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 126 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEWLY-furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with board; reference exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, in floors or suites; also single rooms.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST.—A desirable suite of rooms to let with private table; reference required.

NO. 55 WEST 42D-ST., OPPOSITE RESERVOIR Park.—Rooms on first and third floors to let, with board; references given and required.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, to let, with board, handsome, large, sunny room, third floor. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Superior rooms, en suite or singly, with board; terms reasonable.

ROOMS TO RENT, EN SUITE OR singly, to families or single gentlemen, with or without private table, at 36 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom on second floor in a private family to let, with board, at 27 West 26th-st.; references required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARLORS to let, with or without private table, at No. 22 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A VERY PLEASANT HALL ROOM, southern exposure, neatly furnished, with board, for single gentleman, at No. 216 West 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR en suite; private table if desired; first-class house; references exchanged. No. 8 East 10th-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 25th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly and en suite. Apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 217 WEST 42D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a large handsome front room, southern exposure; good house and table. Reference.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT room, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR from 5th-av., parlor floor, well furnished, to let to a family, with private table only.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME rooms en suite or singly with board. References exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen. private family.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 22 WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF parlors and dining room, with private table; also, rooms with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board. Apply at No. 21 West 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife and one child, 9 years old, three rooms on second story with private table; location from 14th to 34th sts., Madison to 6th avs. A private family willing to give up the above room will address, with terms, HARRISON, Box No. 193 New-York Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXTRA FINE HORSES.

Any gentleman in want of a very desirable and valuable pair of large carriage horses, and wishes to avoid the risks and trouble usually attending such purchases, and is willing to pay at first what will, in all probability, prove cheap in the end, can have the opportunity, of procuring from private hands and a perfectly responsible party that which cannot fail to please both in appearance and good qualities, being a handsome chestnut color, full 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and without fault; of unsurpassed style, high action and speed, yet perfectly reliable as a family team, the owner having used them as such for a length of time. Any person of taste having a desire of owning that which is confidently believed cannot be surpassed of their size or class in the City, will do well to address private Box No. 5,471 Post Office. Price, $3,000.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BAY HORSES, SIXTEEN hands high; suitable for carriage use, in single or double harness; perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at private stable No. 124 West 18th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (FRIDAY,) Nov. 12, KELLOGG.

FRA DIAVOLO.

MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MLLE. CATARINA LAMI,
HABELMANN, BARILI, DUBREUL
and
GIORGIO RONCONI.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 13, at 1, GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.

LINDA.

NOTICE.—In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, Rossini's chef d'œuvre,

WILLIAM TELL,

which will present Signor LEFRANC in his great rôle of ARNOLDO.

Seats can now be secured for any of the above representations at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The only authorized and reliable librettos published are those sold inside the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) NOV. 13, AT 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
LINDA.
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MME. CELLINI,
HABELMANN, REYNA, BARILI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.

Admission to matinee.............................$1
Secured seats....................50 cents extra

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE—ENGLISH DRAMA.

14th-st. and 6th-av., three minutes' walk from Broadway. Opening Night, MONDAY, Nov. 15; the new English romantic drama, LONDON; a great cast, including Mrs. Clara Jennings, and extensive scenery imported from London, being, in fact, a panorama of London Street Views. Note Prices—Admission, 50c.; orchestra and front boxes, $1 50; balcony boxes, $1; family circle, 30c. MATINEE SATURDAY and THANKSGIVING DAY. Box sheet now open.

MME. ANNA BISHOP

Has the honor of announcing that

HER SECOND GRAND CONCERT

will take place at

STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, NOV. 15,

on which occasion she will be assisted by

EMINENT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL TALENT.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

TO-NIGHT, (Nov. 12,) AND SATURDAY NIGHT, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, With Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Misses ETHEL, KIEHL, LEWIS, Messrs. D. H. HARKINS, CLARKE, POLK, HOLLAND, DAVIDGE, &c.

SATURDAY MATINEE, (concludes at 4 P.M.,) AS YOU LIKE IT.

MONDAY—"CASTE," with Mrs. CHANFRAU.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPPARD; HARRY COURTAINE, THE GREAT COMIC VOCALIST; MME. LA ROSCE; ROBERT BUTLER AND TROUPE; BUSY BOB.

A FAIR AND ART EXHIBITION

WILL OPEN THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE OPEN DURING THE WEEK, IN THE APOLLO BUILDINGS, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY,

between 28th and 29th sts., in aid of the funds of the

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

to aid sick and disabled Union soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war.

The collection of paintings is from the studios of the most distinguished artists in the City.

Music by Lander's band every evening. Admission 25 cents, season tickets 75 cents. Donations for the Fair may be sent to the above address.

STEINWAY HALL.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, the eloquent blind orator, will deliver his highly instructive and humorous Lecture, "WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND," in Steinway Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13. The entire proceeds to be given to that noble charity, the Midnight Mission. None should fail to hear this lecture; and in order to accommodate all, and meet the requirements of the times, the following scale of prices has been adopted: General admission to the floor of the house, 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1—a very limited number only—and to all parts of the balcony, 25 cents. The reserved seats should be secured at once, at No. 114 or No. 701 Broadway. In order to lessen the rush at the box office on the evening of Lecture, all, as far as possible, are advised to procure their tickets in advance at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway. Doors will open at 7. Commence at 8.

TO LET—BALLROOM, (WITH DRESSING rooms,) Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. This elegant, finely-lighted and perfectly-ventilated room will be rented afternoons and evenings for receptions, private balls, concerts, &c., and on Sundays for religious uses. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 110 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

Modeled after the most celebrated FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.

Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ELOCUTION.

A Professor, thoroughly qualified, and can give references of the highest respectability as to character and ability, to teach the above for parlor, stage or pulpit. Address Box No. 3,961 Post Office.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE,

For young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, has some vacancies. Professor NEVIUS will give private tuition in New-York and Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A GERMAN LADY, A THOROUGH musician and linguist, desires a few more pupils in music, German, or French. Address PIANO, Harlem Post Office.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.

THIS EVENING

The new Comedy, in three acts, by T. W. Robertson, the author of "Ours," "School," "Caste," &c., entitled,

"HOME."

The play will be presented with entirely new scenery, new furniture and appointments and mechanical effects.

The cast will comprise Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON and Mrs. PHILLIPS.

On the same evening, the excellent comedietta of

A REGULAR FIX.

With Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON in the cast.

"HOME" and "A REGULAR FIX" every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, and SATURDAY MATINEES.

The comedy of

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP"

having been received with the greatest applause by one of the most crowded houses of the season, will be repeated

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13.

In preparation—HENRY DUNBAR.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOV. 13.

Third time this season of Tom Taylor's comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,

with Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, C. WYNDHAM, J. H. STODDART, J. W. LEONARD, PECK, CURRAN, DURAND, Miss LOUISA MOORE and Miss E. MESTAYER in the cast.

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
HOME,
and a
REGULAR FIX,
at the
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 13.
Seats secured in advance.
Doors open at 1. To commence at 1½.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE,
comprising
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,

will appear at each entertainment in their

STRANGE, NOVEL AND SURPRISING
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS.
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS
BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To Reserved Seats, 75c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST REHEARSAL
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORCHESTRA, 100.

Herr CARL BERGMANN.....................Conductor

Mme. CHARLES MOULTON,
the eminent vocalist,

has generously consented to assist at the opening of the twenty-eighth season.

E. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
"THE NINE MUSES;"
By JOSEPH FAGNANI.

From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The third Winter exhibition of pictures and sculpture is now open day and evening at the galleries, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

LECTURES

THE BROOKLYN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.

Speakers:

Mrs. LUCY STONE,
Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH.

Tickets 25 cents.

To be had at Davies' drug store, the principal bookstores, and at the door.

No reserved seats.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF lectures on the *Life of Christ* will be delivered on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. ADMISSION FREE.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS,
STEINWAY HALL,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

MARTIN & SON'S patent bulged iron frame upright pianos, equal to the best squares for standing in tune and for power and quality of tone. Manufactory No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway.

Upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av.

MILLET'S DOWN TOWN MUSIC Store, No. 263 Broadway. New music, old music, musical instruments cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street.

Sixth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway.

Seventh—For flagging in Jane-street, northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—For flagging in Forty-third-street, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue.

Ninth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—The property on the northwest corner of Jane-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—The southerly side of Forty-third-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue, and running to a point one hundred and fifty feet east of the same.

Ninth—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

ADMISSION..............................50 CENTS

BENEFIT

and last night but one of

EDMUND FALCONER.

Last night but one of the successful drama,

CHARLES O'MALLEY.

First night of Mr. Falconer's new and original comedietta,

THE FETCHES,
Or,
THE ONCONVANIENCES OF A SINGLE LIFE.
EDMUND FALCONER
as
MICKEY FREE and TIM O'REILLY

SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE AT 2.
TWO SPLENDID COMEDIES,
THE O'FLAHERTYS
and
THE FETCHES.

SATURDAY EVENING—Last night of EDMUND FALCONER.

THE GREAT BENEFIT BILL REPEATED.

MONDAY—First night of
RICHINGS' GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

BOYS! LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF Love, Fun and Fighting. Girls! it's the onconvanience of a Single Life—a good lesson for the boys to learn. Make them go. TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, Falconer's Benefit. Grand Opera House. CHARLES O'MALLEY and THE FETCHES. Two Irish Comic Sensations. Last night but one of the great success, and the first night of a new piece—a screamer. A great night for ould Ireland. Hurroo! boys! hurroo! The girls are going.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress

SEASON COMMENCES NOV. 15.

Grand combination; finest lyric artists on the stage; full chorus and grand orchestra.

NO ADVANCE MADE ON THE PRESENT POPULAR PRICES.

Box sheets for the sale of reserved seats, without any extra charge, open on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Erie Railway Office, 23d-st. and 5th.av.; and at the Grand Opera House.

MONDAY, Nov. 15......................MARITANA.
TUESDAY, Nov. 16...........CROWN DIAMONDS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17...............FRA DIAVOLO.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EIGHTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
AS
MARY WARNER.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
for the first time in this City,
Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's Domestic Drama of
TIME AND THE HOUR.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.

The box sheet for MARY WARNER is open

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,

at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.

Carriages can be ordered at 10¼.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2,

the great lifelike domestic drama, entitled

POOR HUMANITY;

F. W. Robinson's own dramatization of his popular novel, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, and supported by the following ladies and gentlemen:

POOR HUMANITY. MR. W. HOLSTON,
POOR HUMANITY. MR. C. K. MORTIMER,
POOR HUMANITY. MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
POOR HUMANITY. MR. GEORGE BECKS,
POOR HUMANITY. MR. G. F. KETCHUM,
POOR HUMANITY. MR. H. CUNNINGHAM,
POOR HUMANITY. MISS ELIZA NEWTON,
POOR HUMANITY. MISS MINNIE JACKSON,
POOR HUMANITY. MISS FLORENCE NOBLE,
POOR HUMANITY. MISS LILY VINING,
POOR HUMANITY. MISS MARIA ANDREWS,
POOR HUMANITY. MRS. EDWARD WRIGHT.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

The inimitable comedienne,

LOTTA,

will appear in John Brougham's drama entitled

LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS,
SUPPORTED by a CAST SPECIALLY SELECTED.
THE SCENERY APPOINTMENTS, &c., &c.,
ALL NEW.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
Opening of the
Grand Menagerie of LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
A MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK DAILY.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—ROSA AND OLIVIA RAND.
FIRST WEEK OF "YANKEE ROBINSON."
YANKEE ROBINSON AS DARIUS DUTTON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

TAMMANY.—THE FAMOUS HANLONS, Little Bob. "THE GREAT ACT!" New Acts. The Ascent of the Glaciers. The Lilliputian Gladiators in Mid-Air. Richard Sands, Carlton, Prof. French. DICK and DASH. New Farce. The Gallician Fete; the Female Drum Corps; the Lauris. Admission 50c.; Family Circle 25c. Matinee Saturday.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and SAMUEL PHIPPS, Jr., of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MILLWARD, of the firm of Willard & Millward, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Millward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1869.

n12-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS C. WOEHNING and HERMAN RUTHENBERG, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1869.

JAMES VAN NAMEE, Assignee,
No. 462 Broome-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. QUIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of November A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court, in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1869.

n5-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CHAS. LANE, plaintiff, against AMMI WILLARD, Oscar A. Willard, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza B. Willard, deceased; Eben H. Burgess, John L. Scofield, Charles D. Champlin, Almon H. Eggleston, John W. Davis, John Geering, A. Belden Crane, William A. Richardson, Assignee, &c., and Andrew J. Rogers, Public Administrator of the City of New-York, and Joseph N. Crane, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the second day of October, 1869, in the office of the Clerk for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, in said State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, October 2d, 1869.

n12-law6wF* MARTIN & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES

WARRANTED. MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 5 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 131 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 234 Lake-st., Chicago, P. S. MESEROLE, Agent.

A good local agent wanted in every County.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Nearly One Million Dollars Involved.

The Fraudulent Claims Received from Washington.

District-Attorney Pierrepont Investigating the Charges Against Blatchford and Others—The Testimony to be Immediately Submitted to the Grand Jury.

The TIMES is to-day enabled to publish full and authentic particulars of the great Custom-house drawback frauds, concerning which we have given several exclusive reports during the past few days. The enormous extent of the frauds, the daring and unscrupulous manner in which they were accomplished, the prominent positions held by some of the men charged with being implicated in them, and the startling revelations of several of the culprits, made after their arrest, make the details of the frauds very important and interesting.

The latest developments about the frauds were made to the United States District-Attorney by a man named WILLIAM J. KOHN, who was placed under examination last Winter for alleged participation in the frauds, together with WILLIAM H. WHIMSTER and other parties, and who was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury. He first visited the Federal building in Chambers-street about two months ago, on which occasion he made fresh and startling disclosures in regard to the frauds, charging certain persons with being accessories, who had previously escaped the slightest suspicion. Among others he mentioned SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, ROMAINE MULLIGAN, R. B. CALDWELL, JAMES CALDWELL and —— CALDWELL, the last three named being brothers, as having taken a conspicuous part in the frauds. His statement was so clear and straightforward that the District-Attorney was immediately induced to make a demand on the Treasury Department at Washington for the documentary evidences of guilt against the accused parties. These latter reached this City on Tuesday, in charge of Mr. GEORGE A. MERCER, of the accountant's division in the Treasury Office, being in the shape of a large number of fraudulent drawback claims, on which the United States Government has been defrauded out of $700,000 and upward. Mr. BLATCHFORD'S initials—S. T. B.—were found on many of the export certificates, so-called, which accompanied the claims, and, it is said, his guilt will entirely depend on the genuineness of these initials. The frauds of which he is accused were perpetrated during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, and were connected with the frauds in which WHIMSTER, DICKINSON, GREEN, THERIOTT, WILSON, and several others, figured as defendants. The name of the principal offender in the recent charges has not been disclosed, he not having been apprehended.

Previous to giving a description of the manner in which the drawback frauds were conducted, and the part performed by the various alleged criminals engaged in them, it may enlighten many readers who are not commercial people to know what is meant by drawback claims. About 1862 a law was passed imposing an internal revenue tax on articles manufactured, with a provision that if any of the articles were afterward exported, an amount should be paid to the exporter equal to the amount previously paid as tax. This was called a "drawback." In order to have a drawback claim recognized, an exporter is required, in the first place, to procure a certificate from a Collector of Internal Revenue, showing the amount of tax paid on the articles which were to be exported. After this was obtained it was necessary to make an affidavit in regard to the goods for export, stating their destination, the name or names of the owner or owners, &c. When the export was made the exporter applied to the Drawback Department at the Custom House for a certificate, or outward-bound manifest, as it is designated, certifying that the goods had been exported, and giving certain information about them and the vessel which carried them. It was the duty of a clerk to make out the manifest and to attach his initials or name to it as evidence of its genuineness, in order that it might subsequently be indorsed by one of the Deputy Collectors. Upon the Internal Revenue certificate, the affidavit and the Custom House manifest being procured, they went to the Auditor's office, at Washington, going from there to the United States Treasurer, who issued a check for the amount of the drawback claim.

The scheme for swindling the Government by means of fraudulent drawbacks was first concocted in the Fall of 1866. WILLIAM H. WHIMSTER and JEROME REISERBERGER appear to have been the first persons who conceived and started the almost unparalleled system of frauds. It is conjectured that they were led to enter on their operations by the easy and loose manner in which debenture claims were obtained. The fraud consisted of procuring a false certificate from the Custom House that the goods enumerated in the claim had been exported. There are about four hundred of these fraudulent certificates in the possession of the Government, the whole number being made out in such a manner as to excite very little suspicion as to their genuineness. They are signed with the initials of CHAS. J. THERIOTT and SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, both of whom were clerks at the Custom House in 1866, '67 and '68, one belonging to the Drawback Department and the other to the Export Statistical Bureau. THERIOTT is now under $10,000 bail to appear for trial for complicity in the frauds. He was the principal of the swindlers in the Custom House, and was used by them in the most heartless manner. His only recompense for valuable services rendered to the conspirators by which they realized many hundred thousand dollars was the paltry sum of $250.

Besides manufacturing fraudulent Custom House certificates, WHIMSTER and his associates got forged internal-revenue certificates, besides having affidavits verified by a notary public in their hire, without taking the trouble to make oath before him. Some of the internal-revenue certificates were prepared by subordinate revenue officials, who were in collusion with the drawback schemers. The articles mentioned in the certificates were hypothecated, and the names of the owners contained in them were fictitious. Some of the claims were for sums of several thousand dollars, one being as high as $9,000. In one instance the accused parties put in a claim for drawback money on a number of steam cars, stating in their affidavit that the latter had been exported in a certain vessel. If the cargo had been real it would have been of sufficient weight to have sank the vessel. An audacious man, named WILSON, one of WHIMSTER'S accomplices, also proceeded to file a claim for the tax on a very large quantity of hypothecated petroleum oil, claiming that it had been exported. Among the persons who thrived by the ill-gotten gains derived from the United States Treasury was a lawyer named WM. H. FREER, who acted as claim agent at Washington. He was allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all the moneys he collected from the Government on the debenture claims, but not satisfied with this amount he quietly appropriated the whole of the drawback money, finally absconding to Europe with about $50,000 in his possession. District-Attorney PIERREPONT visited Collector GRINNELL yesterday afternoon for the purpose of consulting with him in relation to Mr. BLATCHFORD'S case. Several of the fraudulent debenture certificates were compared with the manifests in the Custom House, but the goods named in the former were found to have no representation on the manifest books, leaving strong suspicion of BLATCHFORD'S culpability in the matter. The evidence in the case will be immediately submitted to the Grand Jury for their action. KOHN and WILSON will be used as witnesses for the Government.

Up to yesterday afternoon Mr. BLATCHFORD had not been seen at his office. Collector GRINNELL has determined not to let Mr. BLATCHFORD resume his duties pending the inquiry into his alleged participation in the frauds.

FATHER McMAHON.

Meeting of Welcome at the Cooper Institute, Last Evening—Addresses by Mayor Hall, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman and Wm. E. Robinson—Father McMahon's Statement of His Sufferings.

Cooper Institute was crowded last evening by an audience composed in great part of ladies, the occasion being a welcoming ovation to Rev. Father McMAHON, who was lately released from prison, in Canada, after an incarceration of two years. Father McMAHON, it will be recollected, was captured at the time of the Fenian raid on Canada, he being at the time employed in succoring and administering consolation to the wounded and dying soldiers of the Fenian army. The meeting was presided over by Mayor HALL, who, in his opening address, said that he came there not as a citizen, but in his capacity as Chief Magistrate of the City, to extend a welcome to Father McMAHON.

Father McMAHON was received with loud and long-continued cheers, thanked the audience for the welcome they extended, and merely alluded to his imprisonment, the details of which were afterward read. The reverend gentleman is in very ill health, caused by his harsh treatment in Canada, and is prohibited by his physicians from making any lengthy address in public.

Mr. DALY, his secretary, read a statement, drawn up by Father McMAHON, which detailed the hardships he endured while incarcerated. His sufferings were: lack of food, confinement in a cell only twenty-eight inches wide, punishment by being stripped and cropped and compelled to remain in ice-cold water, in the month of December, for an hour at a time, British officers meanwhile subjecting him to the grossest insults. The statement narrated the facts of his trial and sentence to death, which sentence was afterward commuted to life-imprisonment. On the trial he proved that he did not go to Canada to levy war; that he went from Madison, Wis., to look after property left by his brother, who died in Montreal; that, by chance, he happened to meet the Fenians on their way to Canada, and that all he did was to minister to the wounded and dying of both armies at the battle of Limestone Ridge. All his proof was of no avail, however, for the jury which tried him was packed to convict him, and British justice had avenged itself by leaving him wrecked in constitution and unfit for the duties of his calling; but his love for Irish liberty and his hatred of British domination were as strong as ever.

Addresses were subsequently made by HORACE GREELEY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and Hon. WM. E. ROBINSON, the first named gentleman particularly counseling union among Irishmen in everything connected with Ireland's welfare as the only means whereby the independence of that country could be secured.

The New-York Academy of Medicine—Address of Dr. G. M. Smith.

This institution celebrated its twenty-second anniversary last evening. An able address was delivered by Dr. GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, in the large hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The hall was filled, principally with medical gentlemen and students connected with the College. In his opening remarks Dr. SMITH alluded to the founders of the institution. Of these thirteen gentlemen, nine had gone to their rest. Among these he named Drs. VALENTINE MOTT, STEVENS, FRANCIS, O'REILLY, GILFORD, WATSON and SMITH. He insisted that these men had not only been highly useful by their labors in medical science, but by their lives they had practically demonstrated that they had acted up to their teachings. With one exception, which was that of Dr. WATSON, who died of a malignant disease at the age of 59 years, the average age of these men at their death was 76 years. The science of medicine, Dr. SMITH continued, is yet in its infancy, although great progress has been made during the present century, and especially within the last twenty-five years. History informs us that the mean term of Roman life was thirty years. This was attributed by historians to the exceeding licentiousness of that age. In our advanced state of civilization we are suffering from various excesses which are calculated to shorten the period of life. Anglo-Saxon civilization is now in the ascendant, but warning should be taken from the fate of Assyria, Nineveh and Babylon. MACAULAY'S prophecy in regard to a New-Zealander viewing the ruins of London, need not strike us as very marvelous if the fast living and the excesses of all kinds shall be persisted in for a few generations. In conclusion the speaker drew something of a contrast between the two professions, legal and medical, and concluded that there were quacks and charlatans in each. It was, he said, only about fifteen years since dissection in our medical schools was legalized by the laws of this State. The lecturer was attentively listened to throughout, and closed amid loud applause.

Geographical and Statistical Society—Mr. Gibbs on the Northwest Boundary.

At the meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society last evening, Mr. GEO. GIBBS, of Washington, D. C., read a paper upon the "Physical Geography of the Northwestern Boundary of the United States." Mr. GIBBS was the geologist to the Commission which ran the line of the Northwestern boundary. The whole tract through which the line runs, he said, covering the southern portion of British Columbia and the southern portion of Washington Territory, is one continuous range of mountains. On the coast of Oregon and Washington Territory were to be found numerous evidences of the encroachments of the ocean during ages in which it has beaten against the rocky shore. In Lower California the range has disappeared, its former existence represented only by a few islands, and the true coast line has been set back two degrees. On the shore the waves break at thirteen fathoms, while seven fathoms is the depth at which they break off Cape Hatteras. Mount Olympus was found to be 8,000 feet, but of its geology very little is known. The valley of the Columbia is a light alluvial soil, skirted with cotton wood. The Southern portion of Columbia is heavily wooded, and the climate mild. At Port Townsend the rise of the tide is only five feet, while at Olympia, a hundred miles distant, it is as much as twenty-two feet. He described a waterfall on the Columbia River of 235 feet of a clear leap, the stream being only 100 feet wide. Through Washington Territory the cascade range runs at a distance of about 135 miles from the coast; the height of the main plateau is 5,000 feet, above which the volcanic peaks rise in isolated grandeur to the height of 6,000 feet more, covered with perpetual snow, and still, it is said, emitting smoke. Far north of the survey, forests abound, the fir being most abundant and the cedar next. Descending eastward, pines and larch abound, which are unknown to the Pacific side. Of animal life there is but little visible in the woods. Vast quantities of dead timber abound. Immense tracts have evidently been swept by fire. No sight can be more desolate than the view of charred woods; the trees stripped of their foliage, standing erect and bare like so many needles. Between the Cascade and the Rocky Mountains is the territory drained by the Columbia, up toward the sources of which there is nothing but barrenness and desolation. In Oregon nearly all the palisades are, like those of the Hudson, basalt. The land capable of cultivation in this region consists of but small and isolated spots. The Bitter Root Mountains are the true axis of the Rocky Mountain range. The vapors of the ocean descend upon the coast in small, but frequent showers. In the valleys the snow rarely falls more than once in Winter, and rarely remains over ten days. From July to October rain is rare, and thunder storms are seldom known. The nights are cool throughout the entire Summer. Six years ago Sacramento Valley was one vast lake, sixty miles wide, owing to the rise in the river caused by rains. The Willamette, at Oregon City, attained from this cause a rise of full sixty feet. At Vancouvers the Columbia rises more than sixty feet. In Idaho and Montana, ten years ago, the explorer found not the smoke of another white man's dwelling, while now the inhabitants crowd that region with their mining apparatus and all the elements of civilization.

Doctor HAYES, in seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. GIBBS, called attention to the remarkable similarity between the canyons described on the coast of Washington Territory and those which he had seen on the south coast of Greenland, both produced by the action of the ocean, and concluded with the hope that the United States would soon possess that small belt of territory which now divides us from our more northerly possessions. The meeting then adjourned.

Unvailing of the Soldiers' Monument at Newark Yesterday—The Addresses at the Cemetery.

The public ceremony of unvailing the soldiers' monument at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., took place yesterday afternoon. The monument is of granite, forty-two feet high, and weighs thirty-five tons. The base consists of three square blocks in step form, and upon that rests the shaft. On its base there is a raised tablet on which is inscribed: "This monument is erected by the City of Newark in memory of the soldiers who are buried here." Above this the city coat-of-arms appears in *bas relief*. On the first section of the shaft there is a group of flags and a stand of arms. The cap of this section bears the badges of nine corps and the word, "Petersburg." On the four sides of the cap of the second section are the words: "Atlanta, Mobile Bay, Gettysburg, Antietam." Badges of three corps and the words "The Wilderness" are upon the cap of the third section. The shaft is surmounted by the figure of an infantry soldier in Winter uniform and leaning upon his rifle.

A path several feet in width leads directly from the entrance of the cemetery to the monument. At the four angles of the base cannon are to be placed, the whole to be inclosed by a chain fence. The total cost is $6,000.

The ceremonies yesterday were most imposing. They were participated in by the State National Guard, the Mayor and Common Council of Newark, the civil societies, veterans of the late war, the Fire Department, and a number of distinguished citizens from all parts of New-Jersey. On behalf of the Erection Committee, ORSON WILSON, its Chairman, presented the monument to the City of Newark. Mayor PEDDIE accepted the memorial in the name of the city, after which Lieutenant-Governor WOODFORD, of New-York, delivered an address. At its conclusion a letter was read from Governor RANDOLPH expressing regret at his inability to be present, after which the assemblage separated.

THE COLORED WORKINGMEN.

Choice of Delegates to the National Labor Convention—Two of them Women—German Sympathy.

Representatives of the colored men engaged in different occupations in this City met at Zion Church, Bleecker-street, last evening, to select delegates to represent the colored workingmen at the National Labor Convention, to be held in Washington on the first Monday in December. Rev. N. H. TURPIN presided. Delegates were present representing fifty engineers, four hundred waiters, seven basket makers, thirty-two tobacco twisters, fifty barbers, twenty-two cabinetmakers and carpenters, fourteen masons and bricklayers, fifteen smelters and refiners, two rollers, six moulders, —— porters, five hundred longshoremen and twenty-four printers. The engineers have a regular association, and the waiters are organized under the name of the Saloonmen's Union. The women have also recently formed a Female Protective Union, and presented the names of SUSAN A. OWENS and ELIZBBETH DUFFULLS as delegates to represent them at Washington. The saloonmen nominated WILLIAM FREEMEN and the engineers CHAS. W. ROBINSON. Rev. WM. F. BUTLER and Rev. N. H. TURPIN were nominated by the classes of laborers having no regular organizations. The nominations were all indorsed by the Convention and four delegates at large were chosen, viz.: RICHARD LEONARD, WM. P. POWELL, T. S. W. TITUS and WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

A Committee of three from the German Workingmen's Union No. 5 was announced, and its Chairman, Mr. SIGFRIED MEYER, expressed the cordial sympathy of that body with the efforts of the colored workingmen to secure their rights, and tendered its assistance in forming trades' unions and obtaining admission to existing organizations.

In the course of the evening the celebrated AARON A. BRADLEY, formerly a member of the State Senate of Georgia, and subsequently expelled from that body, made his appearance and addressed the audience on the labor question.

Having made provision for defraying the expenses of the delegates, the Convention adjourned.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The Disaffection Spreading—The Men Employed Westward Joining the Movement.

The strike of the brakemen in the employ of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway Company seems to be spreading. The report among the men in Jersey City, yesterday, was that the men engaged along the line westward as far as Cincinnati were prepared to join in and would do so this morning, if not before.

General Superintendent RUCKERT is at Port Jervis busily engaged in employing new hands, and so providing against a delay and interruption in case others participate in the strike. He has, it is said, a reserve force at Port Jervis, consisting of about 100 experienced brakemen, from which to supply vacancies caused by such action on the part of more of the old hands. A force of twenty-five men is also held at Jersey City for the same purpose.

The men employed upon three trains were forced to cease work yesterday morning by fear of violence at the hands of the strikers. Their action did not, however, interfere with the regular and timely running of their trains. Their places were quickly supplied by men from the reserve force.

Many of the deputies sent by the Sheriff of Jersey City to Port Jervis, on Sunday night, returned last evening to Jersey City—for what purpose is not known. It is thought that they will return this morning.

There is some agitation among the engineers in favor of the strike; but the feeling in that direction does not seem to be general. The dissatisfaction is based upon the recent employment of inexperienced brakemen; but the fact that the Company is fast supplying their places with men fit for them is decreasing this feeling.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday bids were to have been opened and contracts awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Department for laying 650 feet of iron pipe from Manhattan to Ward's Island, but on account of the absence of one of the members of the Board the further consideration of the subject was deferred.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at the Reformed Dutch Church, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth-avenue. Songs were sung by the audience and speeches were made by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. NORTHRUP, A. S. ADAMS, and others.

The Executive Committee of the Twenty-third-street Republican Committee held a private session last evening. The special business for which they met was not transacted, and another meeting was directed to be called.

No sufficient announcement of Dr. GRISCOM'S lecture having been made, but very few people were present at Dr. CROSBY'S church last evening, where it was to have been delivered, and by a vote of those present it was decided to postpone the lecture until some time next week. The day will be duly announced.

It was JOSIAH JEX, and not WM. JEX, as mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday, with other large holders of property on the line of Broadway, who were represented by Mr. R. W. TOWNSEND in presenting the name of JOHN B. HILLYER for one of the Commissioners for the Widening of Broadway.

Yesterday afternoon the pupils of Mr. JOHN McMULLEN'S school held some interesting public exercises at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging House. Masters J. and E. ROOSEVELT, F. WEEKS, S. PARMELY and F. WESSON gave brief lectures, with which the audience appeared highly pleased.

The Eighth Ward Young Men's Independent Club organized at No. 69 Vandam-street last night, and nominated HENRY WISSER for Alderman of the Fifth District.

It is rumored that LAROCHE, the Haitian Chargé d' Affaires, is about to be relieved.

The flags on the City Hall were placed at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of General WOOL.

In the case of JOSEPH WELSH, who died recently at No. 36 Cherry-street, from the effects of injuries sustained in a scuffle with GEO. GILBERT, Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, when the jury exonerated GILBERT and he was released.

An inquest was held at No. 700 Water-street, yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, over the remains of Mrs. SARAH KENNEDY, aged 62, who died from bruises caused on Wednesday, at No. 72½ Columbia-street, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

WILLIAM SWEET, of the firm of ROBERT E. JONES & CO., at No. 46 West Broadway, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mrs. ELEANOR FLETCHER BISHOP, of No. 28 Union-square, who avers that SWEET and JONES caused her arrest in 1866 on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of goods from their store, whereas she had purchased them in her husband's name, and he refused to pay for them. She had been acquitted of the charge. Mr. SWEET gave bail to answer.

New-Jersey.

Mrs. CATHERINE WARD, an aged lady, was burned in her house, at No. 32 Augusta-street, Newark, on Tuesday, her injuries being so severe that she died on Wednesday night in great agony. She was at work in her kitchen when her dress caught fire. She ran into the street enveloped in flames, and before assistance could be given her she was terribly burned.

The grocery store of Mr. CHARLES P. BUSCH, at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Railroad-place, Newark, was entered by burglars during Wednesday night, the thieves obtaining access by breaking the front windows. Property valued at $175 was carried away.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning an axle broke upon a freight train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at South Orange, throwing three cars from the track, destroying one of them and scattering the contents in all directions.

The Hudson County Almshouse contains 320 inmates. The county jail contains eight prisoners.

The Hudson County Collector has been authorized to borrow $25,000 for county expenses.

A desperate fight occurred in a saloon at Elizabeth yesterday, at about 2 A. M., in which JEREMIAH MAHONEY and PATRICK O'ROURKE were badly beaten. It is doubtful whether the latter will recover.

The Common Council of Hudson City has appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee from Bergen and Jersey City for the purpose of preparing amendments to the act of consolidation.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night to destroy the building occupied by VAN BUSKIRK'S Express Company, in Henderson-street, Jersey City. Flames were discovered by a citizen, who was passing the building, and Officer RYAN was called to assist in putting out the fire. The stable in the rear was also fired. The loss was about $200.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 83; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 29th of October, since the last report, have been 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for European.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, Nov. 11.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers 15 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 11.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

PARIS, Nov. 11—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is now firm; Rentes, 71f. 32c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 88¾.

LONDON, Nov. 11—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and the account. American securities are quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 83¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railway shares, 20.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm at 71s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon 67s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—Petroleum opens firm at 62f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Nov. 11—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities closed firm. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Upland, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Linseed Oil, £28 17s. ⅌ ton. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, Nov. 11.—Petroleum opens heavy at 7 thalers 12 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 11.—Petroleum opens quiet at 15 marc-bancos 12 schilling.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—American Bonds closed firm.

HAVRE, Nov. 11.—Cotton closed flat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—Petroleum closed firm at 61¾f. for Standard White American.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $3 62½@$5 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT unsettled, but fairly active and higher; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 88¾c.@90c.; in the afternoon quiet at 89½c., seller November; 90c.@90¼c., seller last half, and 91¼c. bid, seller December, for No. 2. CORN active and higher at 70c. for No. 1; 67½c. for No. 2; in the afternoon quiet at 67½c. cash for No. 2. OATS firmer at 38¼c.@38½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and firm at 68½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and steady at 92c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES—Buyers at 96c. PROVISIONS steady; Pork, $27 50@$28. LARD, 16c.@16½c. Green HAMS, 14c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 15 days in salt, 14¾c. SHOULDERS, 15 days in salt, 10¾c. CATTLE dull at $3 56¼@$4 50 for Texan Steers and Cows; $4 50@$5 for Stockers and Light Shipping. Live HOGS dull and weak; sales at $7 for Stockers; $9 67@$9 90 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS active and easier; 9c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,300 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 180,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Rye, 80,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull at 24c. on Wheat, 20½c. on Corn, and 12½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT—Millers and sellers are apart, and prices are nominal. CORN active; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 82c.; 8,600 bushels do. at 83c., and 20,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 82c. OATS held at 53c., and dull. RYE lower; sales 4,200 bushels Western at 88c. BARLEY nominal at 95c.@$1 05 for State and Canadian. PORK, $30 for heavy Mess. LARD, 17½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 05. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200 head; the market was firm, but prices were dull; holders ask ¼c. advance; there were light sales of Fair to Prime at $5 50@$7 50. SHEEP were in better demand, but prices are unchanged. HOGS—Receipts for four days, 3,500 head; there was a fair demand at $9@$10. CALVES scarce at $10 75@$11.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—TOBACCO active. COTTON nominal. FLOUR heavy; business confined to local wants. WHEAT active and unchanged. CORN firmer for better grades; Mixed, in bulk, 66c.; Choice, in elevator, 72c.; Mixed in sacks, 79c.@81c.; Yellow, 82c.@84c. OATS firmer; sales in bulk at 41c.@42½c.; in sacks, 47c.@48c. RYE dull at 65c.@68c. BARLEY firmer for best qualities; others heavy; Iowa Spring, 50c.; strictly Prime to Choice Minnesota, $1 20@$1 25. WHISKY firmer at $1. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $29 for New. Dry-Salted MEATS, on orders, 12¾c.@13c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Jobbing sales of Clear Sides at 20c.; Shoulders scarce, with no sales. LARD heavy at 16¾c.@17c. for Tierce; 17¾c.@18c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 50@$10 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,600 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 11.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter, $7 for White, $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN quiet and firmer; 92c. offered for No. 2, to arrive. BARLEY unchanged, with a good demand; sales 10,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 05; 43,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 19½@$1 20; 12,000 bushels selected Bay Quinte at $1 22; and 9,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 23. RYE dull; sales 3,000 bushels Canada at 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 18c., Barley, 14½c. to New-York; Lumber, $6 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 78c. Lake IMPORTS—32,700 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Barley, 10,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Peas, 607,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—15,200 bushels Wheat, 8,200 bushels Corn, 55,700 bushels Barley, 1,584,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—COTTON was moderately active and closed firmer, at 23⅝c.@23¾c. for Middling; sales 5,300 bales; receipts, 3,292 bales; exports to Havana, 60 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm at $5 25 for Superfine; $5 75 for Extra, and $6 25 for Double Extra. CORN scarce; Old Yellow Mixed, $1 12½. OATS scarce at 65c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY scarce at $32. Mess PORK, $31 25. BACON quiet at 17¼c. for Shoulders; 20c. for Clear Rib, and 20¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull; tierce, 18c.@18¼c.; keg, 19c. SUGARS were in good demand; fully fair, 12½c.@12¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 13½c. MOLASSES—Prime, 80c.@82c. WHISKY lower at $1 15@$1 16. COFFEE—Fair, 15c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16¾c.@17c. GOLD, 126¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 137⅜. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT, $1 10 for No. 1. CORN in good demand and higher, at 86c.@87c. RYE, 88c.@90c. BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY dull; small sales on time at $1; unsalable better than 97c., cash. COTTON dull; Middling, 23½c.; Low Middling, 23¼c. TOBACCO firm and scarce; sales 120 hhds. at $7 20@$27. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged. PORK held at $31. Bulk MEATS, two-thirds cured—13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Rib Sides; 16¾c. for Clear Sides, with no demand. LARD, 16¾c. for steam; 17c.@17¼c. for Kettle. Live HOGS dull at $9 75@$10 25; receipts, 2,000 head. Green MEATS dull at 11c.@15c. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off, buying.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 24c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN, 85c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 90c. Live HOGS heavy, at $9 50@$10 50, gross. TOBACCO firm; sales 16 hhds., at $8 30@$9 50 for Lugs; $10@$11 50 for low to medium Leaf; $30 for medium Bright Wrappers. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD, 17½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. WHISKY, 98c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—COTTON very quiet; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Gulf, 25¾c.@26c. FLOUR dull and unsettled; Superfine, $5; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 50@$6 05; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 87½@$6 50; Fancy, $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. RYE steady at $1 05@$1 06. CORN higher; Old Yellow, $1 02; New do. 85c.@90c.; High Mixed, 97c.@$1. PETROLEUM unsettled and lower; Crude held at 25c.; sales 5,000 bbls. Refined at 35¼c.@35½c., closing at 35c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY declined, $1 iron bound.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—COTTON very dull; Middling nominally 24¾c. FLOUR dull, and quotations entirely unchanged. WHEAT steady; Prime to Choice, $1 33@$1 38. CORN scarce and higher; New White, 90c.@95c.; Old, $1 05. OATS dull at 53c.@58c. RYE dull and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet at $32 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.; Shoulders, 15¾c. HAMS—New, 21c. LARD quiet at 18c.@18½c. WHISKY—A better feeling; $1@$1 02.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $4 50@$5. WHEAT firm at 92c. for No. 1; 89c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 39c. for No. 2. CORN firmer; No. 2, 72½c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS lower, at 10c. to Buffalo, 15c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—COTTON quiet at 23c.@23¼c.; receipts, 1,597 bales; exports, 1,991 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5. CORN dull. OATS, 82½c. PORK, $31 50. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17½c.; Sides, 20¾c.@21c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 16@$1 17. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS dull and nominally unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 11.—COTTON opened active at 23¼c., but stiffened to outside rates, and closed quiet under unfavorable accounts; sales 1,200 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 822 bales; exports, 398 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 11.—COTTON was in good demand and closed firm; sales 500 bales; Middling, 23¼c.; receipts, 2,025 bales; exports coastwise, 1,079 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE firmer at 42¾c. RESIN quiet at $1 55 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$1 85. TAR steady at $2. There was nothing doing in COTTON.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 11.—COTTON closed dull at 23¼c.@23¾c.; receipts to-day, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 159 bales; sales 200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 11.—COTTON closed very quiet; receipts, 2,600 bales; exports, 5,580 bales; sales 800 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—COTTON closed firmer and more active; sales 709 bales; receipts, 743 bales; Middling, 22¾c.@23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 126⅜.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 11—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W	Clear	37
Halifax	W	Clear	34
Portland	S. W	Clear	31
Boston	W	Clear	38
New-York	W	Clear	46
Wilmington	N	Clear	38
Washington	N. W	Clear	36
Fortress Monroe	N	Raining	38
Richmond	N	Cloudy	40
Oswego	N. W	Cloudy	39
Buffalo	W	Cloudy	37
Pittsburg	—	Clear	25
Chicago	N. W	Snowing	39
Louisville	N	Clear	34
Mobile	N. W	Foggy	50
New-Orleans	Calm	Heavy Fog	54
Augusta, Ga.	Calm	Foggy	50
Savannah	N. W by N.	Cloudy	50
Charleston	N. W	Clear	50

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT DAY FOR KNOX.—Yesterday was one of the windiest days of the season, and the way the castors went shying up Broadway and through other thoroughfares was a caution to Fall styles. But "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and those who lost their hats or had them damaged so that they looked as if they had been through a course of Station Houses the night before, only had to step into KNOX's and have them replaced by the sublimest style of tiles of the season. KNOX's hats can stand a high wind, amid clouds of dust or a heavy rain, and come out with a brighter gloss than any other styles manufactured in this City. KNOX knocks competition in everything he undertakes, from a Loew Bridge to the highest old sign in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Union	Oct. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Villa de Paris	Nov. 13	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
De Soto	Nov. 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 10:30 A. M. Letters received on board (foot of Morton-st., North River,) to 12:20 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the steamship *De Soto*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 11—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool.*—J. T. Atkinson, T. Morgan, W. Goddard, Jno. H. Pratt, G. A. Brown, J. P. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jordan and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 11—*In steamship Eagle, from Havana.*—Hon. Jas. A. Skilton, U. S. Consul at Mexico City, Mrs. Cecilia Majia, William Ridding, Joseph H. Rothschild, Mrs. Anna Bahez, Jose Asine, Pedu. Domingo, Pio. Culdoron, C. Nain, H. Howana, Chas. Guano, H. King, Jose Menendez, Douglass McGregor.

NOV. 11—*In steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz, &c.*—Paul E. Besse, John Sayres, Richard Areagone, John Corbis, David Eddy, Michael Treganias, Paul Ebert, Andres Lopez, Juan Bonuevi, L. Richards.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets..... 4 45 | Moon sets..12 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 04 | Gov. Island. 2 53 | Hell Gate.. 4 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships America, (N. G.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, S. C., A. Leary & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gulf Stream, McCreery, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand.

Ship Gardner Colby, Duncan, Savannah, Miller & Colby.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) J. N. Harvey; Maggie Reynolds, (Br.,) Reynolds, Havre, P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Brigs Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Outerbridge, Gibraltar for orders, H. Ratjer; Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Onorato, Gibraltar, Malta and Palermo, J. Robinson & Co.; Virginia, Johnston, Point-a-Pitre, (Guad.,) S. R. Reynel & Co.; Maud, (Br.,) Cochran, Halifax, N. S., Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schooners Mountain Laurel, Lengley, Jacksonville, A. Abbott; Village Belle, Rowe, Rockland, Cancle & Presser; Hattie E. Dodge, Freeman, Oporto, H. W. Loud & Co.; Skylark, Loring, Constantinople, John H. De Anthon; Dick Williams, Corson, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Nemesis, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool Oct. 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 1, no lat., passed steamship City of Manchester, bound W.; 2d, signalized ship Mayfield, bound E.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz Oct. 28, Sisal Nov. 3, and Havana 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Left in port schr. Etta, Jackson, from New-York, arrived 18th.

Steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, Charleston Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Zephyr, (of Boston,) Foster, Manila July 10, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Aug. 2; 25th, lat. 31 S., lon. 34 E., in a furious gale from S. W., sprung rudder and mainyard, split lower foretopsail, and stove boat; kept away to save the rudder, and ran before the wind for 24 hours, when, having more moderate weather and less sea, rigged a steering apparatus to the preventer tiller outside, and proceeded on the voyage; passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 4, crossed the equator Oct. 6, and been 15 ds. north of lat. 30 with strong N. and W. winds; Sept. 5, lat. 34 S., lon. 16 E., exchanged signals with Br. ship Benefactress; 7th, lat. 31 S., lon. 14 E., passed Br. bark Avery, steering S.

Ship Missouri, Bradburn, Glasgow Sept. 8, via Belfast 29th, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Has had strong westerly gales in the Channel, during which split and lost sails; from lon. 10 to the Banks had light easterly winds, and from thence strong westerly winds and calms, and been 18 ds. from lon. 65; Nov. 6, Sandy Hook bearing W. by N., 50 miles, took a pilot from pilot boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Ship Marion Emerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sheldrake, Montevideo 60 ds., with hides, &c., to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the equator Oct. 4, in lon. 39, and has been 14 days north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, (of Baltimore,) Hines, Shields Sept. 20, with coal to order—vessel to Hicks & Bell. Has been 22 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with strong westerly winds.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Conroy, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses and sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.—vessel to Bishop & Bros. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Alexander, (of London,) Goodfellow, Arecibo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to W. W. Deforrest. Experienced strong N. W. winds during the greater part of the passage.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna V. Bergen, Thompson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. May, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. H. Hawkins, Wyart, Charleston 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. W. Dickenson, Fish, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Ariel, Treworgey, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. H. Dennis, Crane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Telegraph, Ashby, Cape Sable, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. A. Franklin, Baker, Noank, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. David Sprague, Barlow, New-London, with fish to Baker & Co.

Schr. S. D. Nelson, Heaney, New-London, with fish to Bailey & Co.

Schr. Lydia A. Thompson, Thompson, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Rice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Talmadge, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Hudson, Norwich.
Schr. Copy, Mills, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anna D. Price, Price, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jane, Anderson, Greenwich.
Schr. E. A. Anderson, Green, Hartford.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Greenport, for Rondout.
Schr. Metamora, Bates, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sallie Chatre, Simmons, Norwich.
Schr. Breeze, Lynch, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Escort, Wasson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Maria Loughery, Loughery, Hartford.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.
Schr. E. T. Smith, Fountain, Providence.
Schr. Susan & Sarah, Kelly, Brookhaven.
Schr. E. C. Denison, Allen, Northport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, New-Haven.
Schr. St. James, Kiel, Taunton.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. Arcturus, Hudson, New-Haven, for Nassau.
Schr. Mary & Willie, Hart, Greenwich.
Schr. James Ross, Parks, Norwalk.
Schr. San Luis, Bradbury, Mystic.
Schr. Henry, Reed, Bridgeport.
Schr. Norma, Carpenter, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. Annie, White, Horton's Point.
Schr. Eliza S., Wilcox, Norwalk.
Schr. Caroline, Sweet, Norwalk.
Schr. Sarah, Allen, Norwalk.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, McCarthy, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Freestone, Harris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Crusade, Gibbs, Brookhaven.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Newport.
Schr. Ida B. Silsbee, Newton, New-London.
Schr. Casper Hoeft, Shoe, Providence.
Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Brainerd, Bruce, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Pratt, Portland, Conn.
Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.

Canal boat Stephen Clark, Barnes, Montreal 20 ds., with barley to John Gordon & Sons.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Siberia, for Liverpool; America, for Bremen; Columbia, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond; ships Semiramis, for San Francisco; City of Montreal, for London; bark Mozart, for Galveston.

Below.

Ship Her Majesty, (of London,) Seymour, from Manila June 26, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Keystone, Barter, Denia Sept. 16, via Alicante 19th, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Below—Brigs Martha, from Savannah; Cosmus, from ——.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 11.—Arr. brig John Balch, Matanzas; schr. Addie Fuller, Norfolk. Sld. steamer Magnolia, New-York; schrs. Ada Ames, Mobile; J. M. Brooman, Jacksonville; M. A. Fuller, Jacksonville; brig S. J. Strout, Brunswick, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—Arr. brigs Cleta, from Mayaguez for Baltimore; Senrita, from Navassa for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Emma Dunn, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 10, P. M.—Arr. brig Irene, Providence, for Addison; schrs. James Young, Philadelphia, for Boston; Louis Walsh and Atlantic, Elizabethport, for do.; Hattie E. Sampson, Philadelphia, for Portland; Casco Lodge, Baltimore, for do.; Dr. Kane, Elizabethport, for do.; Marshal Perrin, Philadelphia, for Beverly; Henry, do., for Bangor; Sabao, do., for Newburyport; Beta, Savannah 7 ds., for Boston; Charlie E. Mayo, Tangier, for do.

Sld. brig L. M. Merritt; schrs. R. E. Becker, Rocket, Fair Wind, Boston, Snowsquall, Mary Brewer, Ida May, Senator, Louise Crockett, D. Gifford, Herald, Margaret, M. A. Folsom, Maria Roxadna, Susan H. Gibson, Margaret Reinhart, Joseph W. Allen, Starlight, Vicksburg, Bramhall, Ligonia, C. E. Mayo, James Young, Active, M. M. Pote, Hannie Westbrook.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 11.—Cld. steamship General Barnes, New-York; ship Screamer, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Cld. steamer W. P. Clyde, New-York.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 11.—A portion of the cargo of the bark Regina, ashore on Cape Henry, has arrived here. Wreckers report the vessel well on the beach, with eight feet of water in her hold.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Oct. 22, bark Gazelle, for New-York, to sail next day.

At Arecibo, P. R., Oct. 23, brigs Marietta, for Boston, to sail 24th ult.; Mary E. Ladd and Sarah Crowell, for Baltimore, to sail 28th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 11.—The steamship Europa, from New-York, has arrived.

Marine Disasters.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 11.—Arrivals here report a fearful hurricane has passed over the Mediterranean, causing much loss to shipping. The American steamer Leight (?) was wrecked in the harbor of Oran, on the Coast of Algeria, and totally destroyed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The bark Cuba, Captain Prince, which sailed from New-York Sept. 16 for Dublin was wrecked off Holyhead. Only five of the crew were saved.

The ship Florence Lee, from Montreal for Liverpool, foundered at sea. All on board are saved.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SUITS, SUITS
FOR SIXTEEN DOLLARS.
SUITS, SUITS
FOR EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.
SUITS, SUITS
FOR TWENTY DOLLARS.
SUITS, SUITS
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
SUITS, SUITS
OF ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL.
LARGEST STORE OF THE KIND IN THIS CITY, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
BRONZES,
MANTEL SETS,
AND
FIGURES
IN GREAT VARIETY, MANY QUITE NEW, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.
Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
LENGTH OF ROAD.........117 5-100 MILES.
CAPITAL STOCK..............$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS.......$2,000,000.

The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

These bonds can be registered.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

SUITS, $15.	Coats, $9.	Pants, $4.	Vests, $2.
SUITS, $16.	Coats, $10.	Pants, $4.	Vests, $2.
SUITS, $18.	Coats, $11.	Pants, $5.	Vests, $2.
SUITS, $20.	Coats, $12.	Pants, $6.	Vests, $2.
SUITS, $22.	Coats, $13.	Pants, $6.	Vests, $3.
SUITS, $24.	Coats, $14.	Pants, $7.	Vests, $3.
SUITS, $25.	Coats, $15.	Pants, $7.	Vests, $3.
SUITS, $28.	Coats, $16.	Pants, $8.	Vests, $4.
SUITS, $30.	Coats, $17.	Pants, $8.	Vests, $5.
SUITS, $32.	Coats, $18.	Pants, $9.	Vests, $5.
SUITS, $35.	Coats, $19.	Pants, $9.	Vests, $5.
SUITS, $36.	Coats, $20.	Pants, $10.	Vests, $6.
SUITS, $38.	Coats, $22.	Pants, $11.	Vests, $6.
SUITS, $40.	Coats, $24.	Pants, $11.	Vests, $6.
SUITS, $42.	Coats, $25.	Pants, $12.	Vests, $6.
SUITS, $45.	Coats, $28.	Pants, $12.	Vests, $6.
SUITS, $48.	Coats, $30.	Pants, $12.	Vests, $7.
SUITS, $50.	Coats, $32.	Pants, $12.	Vests, $7.
SUITS, $52.	Coats, $33.	Pants, $13.	Vests, $7.
SUITS, $55.	Coats, $34.	Pants, $13.	Vests, $8.
SUITS, $56.	Coats, $35.	Pants, $13.	Vests, $8.
SUITS, $60.	Coats, $38.	Pants, $14.	Vests, $8.
SUITS, $65.	Coats, $40.	Pants, $15.	Vests, $10.
SUITS, $70.	Coats, $45.	Pants, $16.	Vests, $10.

OVERCOATS—Moscow, Chinchilla, Fur, Castor, Whitney and Elysian Beavers, and Meltons, Silk Mixtures, Tweeds and Waterproof Cloths. All the newest colorings and mixtures at the lowest prices.
BOYS' CLOTHING of every description in Suits and Overcoats, all the latest novelties of style and material for all ages.
COUNTRY ORDERS promptly filled. Perfect fitting guaranteed by our new system for self-measurement.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT. Samples of goods and price list mailed free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.
UNEQUALED FOR FAMILY USE.
(PATENTED.)
BOWMAN & BLEWETT,
NO. 52 BARCLAY-ST.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS AND COMPOUNDS.

LOW PRICES.
WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoges Shapes, 157 pieces, $25. Smaller sets proportionally low in price.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 20.
WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $[illegible].
GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.
GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.
All other goods in [illegible]. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.
Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

THE "BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
now offer a complete assortment of
FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TEA TRAYS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS,
PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES,
FENDERS; FOOT-WARMERS,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS of every description
AT LOWEST PRICES.
LEWIS & CONGER, NO. 601 BROADWAY.

TEST THE MERITS
OF CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES
for colds, sore throats [illegible]. Superior to all others [illegible]. Are very palatable [illegible] BROWN THINGS.